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is the only high grade tyre,
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

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PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
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sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 54 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Ade	Tons
5th March	Sardinia ..	7000	...	...
11th ,,	Medina ..	12500	...	...
18th ,,	Ethiopia ..	80 0	...	...
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Arabia ..	80	...	...
9th ,,	Nerbudda	9000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Pearl-Bland.	9500	...	...
23rd ,,	Persia ..	8 up	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Mandala ..	9000	...	...
7th May	Osmanieh ..	...	Mooltan ..	10000
14th ,,	Nagova ..	7600	...	...
21st ,,	Osmanieh ..	8000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c

Date of Sailing from Bombay.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
9th March	Nagova ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
23rd ,,	Nubia ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Arabia ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th ,,	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
25th March	Lunsa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
27th March	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
8th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Totomi Maru ..	M. Tanaka	3412	22nd Feb.	3rd March
Mogori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	8th Mar.	18th March
Kinai Maru ..	T. Susaki	3801	14th Mar.	24th March
Rangoon Maru.	F. Fusano	5848	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru .	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	24th Feb.	6th Mar.
Shinkoku Mar	3886	T. Kuchiki	8th March	16th March

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & O	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8260	27th Apr	25th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500	15th May	13th May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	639
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	486	790
Liverpool	600	900	456	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE DRIVING
LIVE STOCK ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D. 27

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6723	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Lindja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Basra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C.-WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos 101 & 1439

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Taingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 24 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1875.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

LOST.—OBLONG GOLD WRIST WATCH. Between W. I. Tennis Tournament ground and Church Gate station. Finder will be rewarded. Apply to Box No. 769, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

BEWARE OF THIEVES—You can hire a Fire and Thief Resisting Safe at a yearly rental of Rs. 15 or upwards at The BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT CO. Ld., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. 3301

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."
Also well situated bungalows to be let Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3351B

TO MOTORIST—Don't throw away your old tyres. Bring to the Michell Tyre Repairing Co., they will make them serviceable again for you.
Solid band tyres for big trucks fitted by hydraulic pressure. MICHELL TYRE REPAIRING Co., 5-12, Queen's Road, P. O. 2, Bombay. 311*

WANTED

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED AT ONCE.—Experienced WIREMEN for service on board R. I M. Steamers in Mesopotamia. Salary Rs. 60 per month with free rations. Apply in person with testimonials to the STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 3387

WANTED in French family PAYING GUESTS for cool well-furnished rooms, electric light, fans, and modern conveniences, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 per month, inclusive. MADAME FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road 1059

WANTED an INSTRUCTOR in tent making for the Gulburga Central Jail, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Pay O. S. Rs. 75 per mensem (roughly equivalent to B. G. Rs. 64), only thoroughly experienced men need apply with testimonials.
The DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,
Hyderabad (Deccan). 1030

FOR SERVICE AT BUSHIRE.—WANTED an ENGINEER for Condensing Plant at Bushire. Must be fully qualified and experienced. First or Second Class Certificate, capable of carrying out minor repairs, able to speak and write English clearly. Security Deposit Rs. 1,000 must be furnished.
Apply with Certificates to the EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER, No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. 3383

APPLICATIONS with testimonials are invited for the post of a Dyeing Master in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 120, with free quarters.
All applications should be made to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, and they should reach this office not later than the 10th March, 1916.
C. F. FROONSIDE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.
1040

WANTED EUROPEAN CARRIAGE EXAMINERS and ASSISTANTS. Salary Rs. 120 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications. Only applications from men with good mechanical knowledge or previous experience as Carriage Examiners will be considered. Apply to
CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPERINTENDENT,
North Western Railway,
1039 Moghalpura (Punjab).

WANTED

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, without machine. Apply in person, between 5 and 6 p.m. Apply to J. R. WADIA, 36, Churchgate Street, Fort. 3388

WANTED.—CANVASSERS of advertisements and subscribers for various publications. Apply immediately to Box No 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3336

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED.—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for up country Mill. One having worked in Ahmadabad Mills, preferred. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 765 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3363

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—3 acres of land in close vicinity of Tram and Train. Very valuable for Chawls, Factories, etc. Apply to Box No. 768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3391

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Clement bayard, 4 seater body, bosch magneto, 2 cylinders, 10/12 horse power, complete. Apply to MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1049

FOR SALE.—PARSON'S WHITE BRASS No. 1 and 2 best in use for white metal. Apply to:—
K. M. CHICHGAR, & CO.,
77, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. 3362

A PLOT FOR SALE.—At Worli 4,000 to 6,000 square yards consultation with any expert person strongly recommended. Best opportunity for an enterprizing man to catch the centre for his income or to increase it. Apply to Box No. 763 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3356

FOR SALE—40 (forty) New pieces rough wheel-tyres for passenger cars. Inside diameter 785 m/m average weight about 370 lbs. Delivered on board steamer at Bangkok. No reasonable offer refused.
For full particulars etc.—Apply to:—
The MANAGER,
Paknam Railway Co., Ltd.
3373 Bangkok, Siam.

SWEEPING PRICE REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our new factory. 395 pairs Gents Red Morocco Tie shoes, barktanned soles screwed on, medium toe and fitting. In sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per pair.
For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. list.
The CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras, 612—11

TO BE LET.

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1041

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of "Patel House" Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four bed-rooms, a drawing and a dining-room and a big verandah double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 3396

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO BE LET.—From 1st April at the foot of Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum, a large, commodious upper-storied bungalow "GREEN VILLA" with outhouses, stable and compound all round, suitable for two families. Apply SECRETARY to Sir Dinshaw Petit, Hornby Road. 3386

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbana bad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished Crockery, Cutlery &c, consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 618 of 1911.

CHIMANLAL DAMODARDAS and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and others. Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1912, and pursuant to the Judges Order dated the 18th day of December, 1915, the following property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at the premises on Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1916, at the hour of half past three in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort in the island of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 461 New No. 2447 and Old Survey No. 65 and 69 and New Survey No. 1/496 and by the Collector of assessment under C Ward No. 5805 and Street Nos. 340-342 and bounded as follows:—
On the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on the West by the property of Tapidas Varajdas on the North by the property of Dayabhai Tapidas and on the South by the property of Manecbai Damodar and which said premises were formerly occupied by Tapidas Varajdas and are now occupied by the said Damodardas Tapidas, Dayabhai Tapidas, and Manikore widow.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 28th day of January, 1916.
(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
3292 Ag. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF FREDRICK HANIBAL DE BRITO. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming Debts or Liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed FREDRICK HANIBAL DE BRITO, deceased late of Versova Sands near Andheri, a Government Pensioner who died at Masina Hospital, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, on the 1st day of December, 1915, and Probate of whose Will was granted on the 14th day of February, 1916, to Mr. DHUNJISHAW FRAMJI MINOY, one of the Executors named in the said Will for the purpose of dealing with all the immoveable and moveable Estate situate and belonging to the deceased in the Bombay Presidency, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor care of the undersigned at their office No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 1st day of March, 1916.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
3377 Attorneys for the said Executor.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1916, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1915.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.
By order of the Board,
D. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 22nd February 1916.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 15th March to 30th March 1916 both days inclusive.
3390

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property held in trust by MOLEDINA HAJI CASSUM LUDHA, late of Poona Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant ..... Deceased
HAJI CASSUM LUDHA, of Poona Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant the father of the deceased abovenamed residing at Main Street Poona ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
The 28th day of February 1916.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
3353 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 404 of 1913.

MADANLAL UMEDRAM ..... Plaintiff.
v.
(1) TRIMBAKLAL UMEDRAM (2) PARVATIBAI and (3) NIRMALBAI, widows of MANILAL UMEDRAM, (4) LALITABAI, widow of BALWANTRAI UMEDRAM, (5) JIVANLAL VRAJRAI DESAI, and (6) AMBASHANKAR UTTAMRAM MANJI, Executors of the Will of the late Manilal Umedram. ..... Defendants.

THE undersigned, the Receiver in the above Suit, has been directed by the Consent Decree dated the 12th day of November, 1915, to distribute the estate amongst the parties as set out, therein. In pursuance of the said Decree the undersigned will distribute the estate on the 15th day of March, 1916. All persons who have claims against the Estates of Umedram Anandram and Manilal Umedram, and have not yet sent them to the undersigned and proved them, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned and prove them before the 15th day of March, 1916, failing which the undersigned will distribute the estate amongst the parties, regardless of any alleged claims that may be subsequently made.
CHHAGANLAL NARSILAL KANUGA,
Receiver.
New Queen's Road,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1916. 3399

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 128 of 1916.

Re: VITHAL KARAMCHAN, of Bombay Jaroda Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada outside the Fort and carrying on business at Tamba Kanta in the name of Vithal Karamchand, an adjudged insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VITHAL KARAMCHAND has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk
Dated this 3rd day of March, 1916.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1916. 3394

THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE above Company has now established a Branch Office at Dady House, Church Gate Street, under the Management of Mr. M. V. MERCHANT, late of the Manufacturers Life Assurance Co., of Canada.
Mr. Merchant will hold the Company's Power of Attorney.
A. H. FAIR,
3379 Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st March, 1916.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been opened at Masjid Bunder Cross Road, Mandvi, Bombay.
R AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th February, 1916. 3277

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 a.m. (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton, Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road, and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917.
For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND, at Gowalia Tank Road.
Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously sold by private contract), the undermentioned piece of Valuable Level Land, suitable for erecting Residential Quarters, Motor Works, Godowns, etc., within easy reach of tram and train.
To be sold on the premises on SUNDAY, the 12th March, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S T.).
All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Gowalia Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

No. 3378 (1-2), and Street Nos. 33—35 and 35A, containing by admeasurement 3,636, three thousand six hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, (be the same a little more or less) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, Old Survey No. 63, and New Survey Nos. 1/7655, 4/7055, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of the late Mrs. Muncherji Edulji Adenwalla, and on the West partly by the property formerly of Mr. M. N. Kirtikar, and now of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas, and partly by the property of Messrs. L. P. Desouza and Sons on the North by the property known as "Shastri Hall," and on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road, which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants and partly used as the playground of the Proprietary and Fort High School.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. P. N. Wadia, at the Office of "The Hon.'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872," Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
Bombay, 21st Feb. 1916.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING OR CHAWLS AT PAREL ROAD, OPPOSITE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.
SUIT No. 1478 OF 1915.
KHATIZABIBI, widow of Abdul Latiff Jiteker and others
v/s
KUTBUDIN ABDUL LATIFF JITEKER and others.
Under instructions from the Receivers appointed in the above suit and with the concurrence of the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), a valuable landed property of quit and ground rent tenure together with a range of buildings or chawls and tenements standing thereon situate on the West side of Parel Road, opposite the Sir J. J. Hospital containing by admeasurement 423 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3702 and Municipal assessment E. Ward Nos. 2263 to 2365 and Street Nos. 714 to 718.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Ferguson Road, Charni Road, Baboola Tank Road, Modv Street, Fort, and Bund Road, Poona.
Under instructions from Messrs. Hussainbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 936, of 1914, in pursuance of the authority given to them by the consent decree passed in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 21st December 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the several undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective days and at the respetive times mentioned below:
LOT NO. 1.
FERGUSON ROAD PROPERTY.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
Firstly: All that piece or parcel of foras freehold now Salt batty ground, situate at Ferguson Road, Parel, without the Fort, in the City of Bomaby in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine square yards, or thereabouts bearing the several Government and Municipal numbers mentioned in the printed conditions of sale, as also all other land (if any) held by the Vendors as part and parcel of the Mills and whether included in the said numbers or otherwise and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a public passage or gowan, partly by the property of Rajoo Babuji, on or towards the South by the Ferguson Road, aforesaid, on or towards the East by the passage or gowan aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the property now or formerly of Kaikhusroo Muncherji Heeramaneck which said premises are at the date hereof in the possession and occupation of the Vendors.
SECONDLY:—All that foras freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate to the north of the Ferguson Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhaskar Govind, and partly by the property of Rajoo Babajee, on or towards the South partly by the property of Vinayek Govindjee and Dadoba Bhundary, partly by the property of Mahdowrao Ganpatrao Dange and partly by the property of the Mills, on or towards the East partly by the two properties, lastly hereinbefore mentioned and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to Government all which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Vendors.
LOT NO. 2.
CHARNI ROAD PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three thousand and thirty four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 123, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed and now in the hands of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, on or towards the West by the Atesbheram, or the Fire

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

Temple of Framji Cowasji Banajee on or towards the North partly by the burial ground of Sullemanee Bohras, and partly by the property formerly of Haji Joosub Balladina, and now of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the Churney Road aforesaid.
LOT NO. 3.
BABOOLA TANK PROPERTY.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stable built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at, or near the Jail Road, on the north side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,765 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Baboola Tank, on or towards the West by Peroo Havaldar's Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on or towards the South partly by the Jail Road, and partly by a chawl belonging to His Highness Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanee alias Aga Khan and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 39, New No. 242, New Survey No. 3660, and in the books of the Assessor, Bombay Municipality under Ward B No. 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412-13, 3414, (1), 3415. 3416 and Street Nos. 70-72, 2-9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 22, 74, 11, 18, 19, 22, 70, 73 and 2-10.
LOT NO. 4.
MODY STREET PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 682, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2080, Street Nos. 212, 214-216, and containing by admeasurement 208 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan, and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.
LOT NO. 5.
BUNGALOW AT BUND ROAD, POONA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Undersigned, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and buildings thereon, situate and being on the Bund Road, in the City of Poona, in the Registration Sub-district of Poona, and containing by admeasurement (15,603) fifteen thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Pati, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Poona Cooty Moodelhar, on or towards the West by the property known as the Bund Cottage, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, and on or towards the South by public road, leading from the Camp to the Bund.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office, at Treacher Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.
Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Bai Acharat and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree dated 14th June 1912 made in High Court—Suit No. 83 of 1909, Messrs. GANDHI, and Co.,—Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property THIS DAY Saturday the 4th day of March 1916 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East Side of Kalbadevi Road containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts, (25,52 square yards whereof together with the structure thereon belong to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and is held by the Vendors on a Lease from them as tenants from year to year under and subject to the conditions contained in the Deed dated 17th November 1915) and bounded on or towards the South by the property of Shanker Purshottam Vishram on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the North and East by the property of Motichand Ragoonath and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80 New No. 700 Old Survey No. 206 and New Survey No. 1474 and the said Messuage and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes formerly under No. 95 and now under C Ward No. 487 Street Nos. 335-337-339.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas Attorneys for the Trustees at their office No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort.
GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th March, 1916.

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AUCTION SALE-

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

Auction Sale of High Class and specially made-to-order Household Furniture by Messrs. A Bernard, Dewji Canji, John Roberts and other good makers, rich Indian handwork carved drawing room centre tables, rich carved, Jardineers, and Music stand specially made for London rich sweet toned Ebonized solid iron framed full compassed grand cottage piano, by the well-known makers Julius, Bluthner Leipzig specially imported by Messrs Marks and Co., Ltd., English Cabinet Hornless Gramaphone with selected records, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction sale) the very valuable, specially selected and made to order solid blackwood and artistic furniture by Messrs. A. Bernard, Dewji Canji, John Roberts, Maple and others, such as dining table for 10 persons, dining chairs by John Roberts, mirrored sideboards and dinner waggons, solid seasoned blackwood artistic latest design cloth and pattern drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic cabinets office table in 3 pieces by John Roberts, Music Cabinets, Drawing room teapoys, rich Indian hand drawing room carved centre tables, specially made for London, jardineers, carved music stands, rich carpets, rich old porcleain China jars, hand painted vases sweet toned ebonized solid iron framed, full compassed grand cottage piano by the well-known makers Messrs. Julius Bluthner Leipzig, specially imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co. Ltd., English oakwood, hornless cabinet gramaphone, with selected English records, English musical box, rich pictures solid Mahogany almirah by Messrs Maple & Co.. of London, clothes and gown presses by Roberts, Dressing chest of drawers, iron and brass, single and double bedsteads by Messrs. Evans Fraser, childs baba cots, mirrored hatstands by John Roberts, marble topped dressing and washing tables Freemason chest by Roberts rich queen Anne pattern, English plated teaset rich plated vegetable, trifold and Luncheon, dishes, by Mappin and Webb ice box and door curtains, rich platedware, glassware and porcelainware, camera lenses by Messrs. W. W. Rote & Co., and Lereborus and Secreton of Paris, etc., etc. The property of R. Stuart Esq., Manager of the Shipping Department of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., including that of F. D. Baker of Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., as well as the property of an European Lady (removed from Lonavala).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE AT BANDRA AT 2-30 P.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AT BANDRA HILL, BANDRA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEAT-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, AND CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 5th March 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at the bungalow opp. to Mount Mary's Church at Bandra Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable neat-made household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, consisting of dining tables and chairs, dumb waiters, dinner waggon, meat-safes, side board, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood single mirror door almiras, easy chairs, artistic cabinets, clothes hanging and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, wall brackets, writing and dressing tables, marble top tables, teapoys, hat, stands, reclining sofas, clothes baskets, sliding glass door book case, chiffoneers, wash-hand table, glass bead chicks, iron cots with mattresses lamps, bicycles rich crockeryware, chinaware, glassware, flower pots and cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. B. Perrins, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, 6th March 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, in Appollo Street, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Furniture such as mirror door almyrahs, cup-boards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of estate and effects of Haji Macollabux, Haji Budha, an insolvent, the following goods:—

Silver neck ornament chairs, clocks, benches, pictures in frames, stool, brass cage, looking glass, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

2 rubber-tyred grass-fronted miniature office broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 rubber handsome victoria.

1 vis-a-vis (little used).

1 Arab horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

AN OCEAN LINER REPORTED SUNK!!

DISASTER ON "S. S. QUEENE."

THREE PRECIOUS LIVES SAVED { KITTY GRAY, the American Reporter. FREDERICK, Count of Gretz hoffen, and ROLEAUX, an honest servant of the 1st.

Otherwise had to put a stop to our Current Serial.

THE BROKEN COIN.

This week—Sixth instalment—7,000 feet.

Episode—KITTY IN DANGER—16th.

Latest two reel instalment, features thrilling race between **TORPEDO BOAT** an Ocean Liner in which **KITTY** and **ROLEAUX** are hidden in the hold.

Episode—THE CASTAWAYS—17th.

Two reel instalment depicts sensational **DESTRUCTION OF AN OCEAN LINER** by a boiler explosion, the fight for life in the wreckage and the final rescue of **KITTY, COUNT** and **ROLEAUX** by savage natives.

Episode—THE UNDERGROUND CITY—18th.

Depicts Kitty's weird adventures among the savage natives of a South Sea Island.

TIMINGS.

Saturday—4-30 to 6, 6-15 to 7-45, 8 to 9-30, 9-45 to 11-15 Last show 11-30 (S.T.). } Usual Half Rates.

Sunday,—3-30 to 5, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12. (S.T.). } Free List Suspended.

Daily—Three Shows 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12. } Cash Prizes Rs. 1,000.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 1266.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT AT 7 P.M. (one show)
"THE DARE-DEVIL RESCUE"
"WIFFLES IN A MUSICAL VEIN."
"THE WAR BABY"
PATHE GAZETTE.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY)
TO-MORROW AND DURING THE WEEK
AT 6-45 & 10 P.M. (TWO SHOWS)

GREAT CINEMA PROGRAMME:
Magnificent 5-reel.
Gold-Rooster Comedy,

"THE GALLOPER"

Which combines dramatic and humorous situations, beautiful scenery and supert acting. CLIFTON CRAWFORD, the famous American actor, takes the part of a WAR CORRESPONDENT who is sent by his paper to the Near East. His movements are followed by his divorced wife, and so anxious is he to avoid her that his work has to be done by another man, who makes all kinds of comic mistakes. In spite of all the misfortunes which befall, serveral couples are formed and all concerned are happy in the end. A comic throughout the like of which never screened before.

Also two good comic films
and the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
LATEST WAR WORKER

Elephant does work of 10 horses in munitions factory. (Those unbelievers of elephant's strength must not miss seeing this.)

IN SALONICA.

(1) General Sir Bryan Mahon with General Sarrail.
(2) Miles of Barbed wire on the way to the Front.
(3) Greek peasants transporting our Army supplies.

King Constantine holds review in Athens.
Our Blinded Heroes
at St. Dunstan's Hotel.
Intercession Service at Southwark Cathedral.
Funeral of a Crimean Hero who rode in the Charge of the Light Brigade

Most unique Programme of
COMICS! COMICS!! COMICS!!!

Any one who can prove that he has not laughed through out the show will be given a handsome present.

Persons desiring of learning the arts of criminals will abstain from attending Royal Opera House, because they will be disappointed.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
Saturday, 5th March, 1916,
At 9-0 P.M. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARANA.
Sunday, 6th March, 1916,
At 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)
TAJEWAPHA
New Urdu Drama.

Plan and booking of seats at the Theatre and at Company's residence Vithal Sayanna's Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

LAST DAY OF
CHARLES HOWITT AND
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Come and bid farewell to the Bombay Favourites

THIS AFTERNOON
LAST MATINEE
AT 4-30 P. M.
"ALONE IN LONDON."

For the first and last time this season.

The world-famous melodrama has been put on in response to many requests.

It was highly successful in Calcutta.

All the matinees of the company were a great success at the Royal Opera House, so much so that big crowds awaited the opening of the doors and hundreds had to suffer, the disappointment of not getting a seat.

THIS EVENING AT 9-30.
LAST PERFORMANCE:
The company's opening hit,
"MILESTONES."

One of the most popular plays in London during the past five years. It shows the evolution in dress, thought and human nature from 1860 to the present day through the medium of a splendid plot.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
EVENING PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, & As. 8.
SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES;
Rs. 2, 1 & Annas 8.
Children under 12 half price to Rs. 2 seats at Matinees.

As a great rush is expected at to-day's Matinee, patrons are requested to take their seats as early as possible, it being impossible for the ushers to escort them to their places just before the rise of the curtain, which is the busiest time for the ushers.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

OPEN AIR CONCERT

IN AID OF THE
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
AT
St. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL
Nesbit Road, Mazagon
BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, 4th MARCH 1916,
AT 9 P.M.

Prices of admission:—
ONE GENT, Re. 1.
ONE LADY, As. 8.
One Child (under 15 years) **As. 4.**

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL daily opens at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 23rd February to 8th March, 1916 (including Sundays.)
Admission Annas 4.

3267

AMUSEMENTS

PATHÉ OFFERS THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

"THE VENGEANCE OF WU FANG"

CAST

Craig Kennedy - - - - - ARNOLD DALY
Elaine Dodge - - - - - - PEARL WHITE
Wu Fang - - - - - - - EDWIN ARDEN
Walter Jameson - - CREIGHTON HALE
Aunt Josephine - BESSE E. WHARTON

Directed by the WHARTONS

FULL PROGRAMME.
1. Tiny Jim and his Sister, (colored). 3. Pathe's Gazette (lates').
2. Exploring Ephriams's Exploits (cartoon). 4. Terribly Stuck Up (comic).
TIME. 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. nightly. MATINEES Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay, Charni Road.)

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A Powerful CINES Masterpiece

RATS OF SOCIETY

4000 Feet. 3 Parts.

A sensational Detective Story, full of many startling devices adopted by makers in their sensations. There is something to attract in each reel. The incidents are well distributed. Each reel has a dramatic surprise. A convincing drama of crime and ultimately its detection. The scenes are well laid, carefully devised and admirably executed. Attention is held to the end.

The Programme also includes:—

THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC
THE RACE FOR A CROSSING
(One-Reel Railway drama)
and
"THE PROPERTY MAN"
Featuring CHARLES CHAPLIN, in a two act roaring feature farce.

TIME:—7, 8-45, 10-30 (S. T.)
Nightly.
Extra Prize Shows—
SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-15.
USUAL HALF RATES

Under the presidency of
SHRIMATI C. SARASWATIBAI
The Lady Musician of Madras.
LADIES'
SPECIAL CONCERT
Sunday, 5th March 1916 at 5-30 p. m.
at
GANDHARVA MAHA VIDAYALAYA HALL.
Sandhurst Road.
Rates Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.
Plan, Tickets at Gandharva Maha Vidayalaya Office, Sandhurst Road.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director,
37, Apollo Street, Fort, Bom!
AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL LECTURES ON THE COTTON TRADE

AT
SYDENHAM COLLEGE,
(Whiteaway Laidlaw Building),
by
Prof. J. A. Todd,
University College Nottingham,
Author of "The World's Cotton Crops," etc.

FIRST LECTURE.—Monday, 6th March 6 p.m. (S.T.).
"The War and the Cotton Trade."
Chairman Mr. N. N. Wadia.

SECOND LECTURE.—Tuesday, 7th March, 6 p.m. (S.T.)
"India's place in the World's Cotton Supply."
Chairman Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

THIRD LECTURE.—Wednesday, 8th March, 6 p.m. (S.T.)
"The American and the Egyptian Cotton Crops as compared with the India."
Chairman Mr. H. Greaves.

These lectures are open to the public free of charge.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	3	m 10-51	27 9	3	m 4-50	16 17
		11 19a	29 5		4 44a	15 0
Sat.	4	m 11 34	28 6	4	m 5 25	15 17
		11 54a	29 6		5 27a	15 3
Sun.	5	0 14a	28 10	5	m 5 58	15 0
					6 7a	16 0
Mon.	6	m 0 27	29 3	6	m 6 30	15 8
		0 53a	28 9		6 44a	16 2
Tues.	7	m 0 58	28 8	7	m 7 2	15 2
		1 32a	28 2		7 18a	17 7
Wed.	8	m 1 27	27 9	8	m 7 54	15 8
		2 11a	27 4		7 49a	18 9
Thur.	9	m 2 54	26 10	9	m 8 6	16 5
		2 50a	26 4		8 19a	19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
3 (Friday)	6h. 57m.	6h. 45m.
4 (Saturday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 45m.
5 (Sunday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 46m.
6 (Monday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 46m.
7 (Tuesday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 46m.
8 (Wednesday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 47m.
9 (Thursday)	6h. 52m.	6h. 47m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—In Perigee, March 1st 2-2h. p.m. New Moon, 4th, 9h. 52-4, p.m.; First Quarter, 11th 9h. 37-0m p.m; In Apogee, 12th, 10-9h. p.m.; Ful, Moon, 19th, 0h. 2-3m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 10h. 56-7m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 3rd March 1916 was 30.073 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

No excuse for the pale and anemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. A 17

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, March 3.

The disturbance in north-west India has given rather heavy storms in Baluchistan but Kalat is the only station that reports rain.

Temperature has risen rapidly in north-west India and is now above normal especially in north-west Baluchistan.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in east Baluchistan and the hills of the extreme north.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind but drier in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night in upper Sind and west Rajputana and at night in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is 10 deg. F. above normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—A few showers have again occurred in north Baluchistan. The unsettled conditions in north-west India are slightly more marked to-day.

Some showers are likely in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FIRDAY, the 3rd of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total to November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (1st Mar.)	64.3	63.5	77	..	5.12	—4.49
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st Mar.)	73.7	72.2	25	..	5.23	2.46
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.3	60.7	52	..	0.13	—1.05
Rawalpindi	78.0	46.8	59	..	2.47	—3.83
Lahore	85.5	56.3	65	..	0.63	—1.66
Hissar	87.7	54.1	31	..	0.35	—1.67
Ambala	82.7	49.5	58	..	1.05	—3.18
Delhi	84.0	50.0	55	..	1.59	0.
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.1	57.2	23	..	0.64	—0.79
Mainpuri	87.8	52.6	39	..	1.10	—1.00
Jhansi	84.8	53.8	21	..	0.55	—1.62
Cawnpore	84.6	53.7	42	..	0.41	—1.37
Allahabad	84.6	49.8	54	..	1.01	—0.89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	99.1	67.4	50	..	0	—0.89
Karachi	80.0	69.4	65	..	0.20	—1.04
Ajmer	86.2	53.0	33	..	0.05	—1.09
Jaipore	88.0	53.6	23	..	0.24	—0.92
Kotah	99.2	69.0	34	..	0.03	—0.79
Mount Abu	77.2	64.0	19	..	0	—1.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	59.5	40	..	0	—1.38
Dwarka	82.8	69.4	78	..	0.18	—0.46
Veraval	85.4	66.6	31	..	0	—1.44
Kaira	97.1	59.1	31	..	0	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	65.0	39	..	0.01	—0.44
Surat	88.9	66.8	46	..	0	—1.39
Ahmedabad	98.5	65.6	26	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	97.3	60.6	23	..	0	—0.47
Neemuch	89.5	64.9	28	..	0.08	—0.84
Indore	89.0	63.1	26	..	1.18	0.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	49.3	43	..	1.07	—1.14
Saugor	85.6	60.6	19	..	1.25	—0.70
Hoshangabad	89.1	53.6	43	..	1.47	—0.11
Khandwa	92.0	54.3	36	..	0.82	—0.25
Akola	95.0	63.3	18	..	1.13	0.23
Amraoti	92.8	68.9	29	..	1.02	—0.78
Nagpur	91.6	57.9	26	..	1.26	—0.82
Chanda	92.7	61.4	30	..	0.84	—1.03
Raipur	87.7	56.8	45	..	1.25	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	94.1	72.0	66	..	0.09	0.48
Ratnagiri	90.8	69.7	88	..	0.81	0.12
Mormugao	88.7	75.4	82	..	0.24	—0.25
Karwar	86.6	73.2	93	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.0	54.6	21	..	0.16	—0.67
Ahmednagar	92.1	53.3	11	..	0.40	2.13
Poona	95.2	54.5	40	..	0.93	—0.79
Sholapur	95.8	60.1	18	..	1.27	—0.24
Bijapur	94.2	61.1	17	..	0.43	—0.87
Belgaum	92.5	59.5	45	..	1.70	—0.24
Ahmedabad	92.1	53.2	17	..	1.82	0.62
Nizamabad (Indore)	92.0	55.9	31	..	0.93	0.42
Hyderabad	92.8	62.6	52	..	0.79	—0.77
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.6	75.9	76	..	8.17	4.80
Calicut	89.0	76.7	76	..	15.29	6.52
Cochin	91.0	77.7	75	..	9.34	0.02
Colombo	89.6	71.3	85	..	27.91	4.09
ADEN (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.2	70.9	77	..	20.78	14.05
Bellary	98.3	67.6	44	..	7.28	5.00
Cuddapah	99.7	73.2	67	..	9.44	4.64
Madras	87.8	71.8	84	..	21.21	0.93
Bangalore	92.3	64.8	76	..	3.66	—0.17
Coimbatore	97.2	69.2	78	..	6.76	1.45
Trichinopoly	97.9	73.7	74	..	12.87	4.03
Negapatam	93.6	74.6	80	..	24.23	4.91

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 2nd March, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.873	inches.
Temperature of Air	83.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.6	"
Dew point	62.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.569	"
Extent of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy—10)	0.2	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	94.1	"
Minimum do. do	73.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NE,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do	170	Miles.

At a meeting of the citizens of Bhadran, a town in Petlad Taluka, held on 27th ultimo, the proposal of Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, of Bombay, to present his library to the public of Bhadran on certain term and conditions, was considered and it was unanimously resolved to accept the offer of the library with thanks and to name the library as 'The Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, J.P., Bal Pustakalaya." The opening ceremony will be performed shortly.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure, one wafer brings a smile Easy to carry, easy to take.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

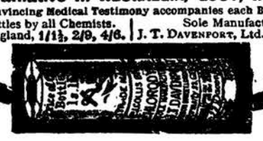
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London.



'Mellin's' has suited her admirably

in the trying Indian Climate.

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

Mellin's Food

(UNTOUCHED BY HAND)

Sample of Mellin's Food and useful Handbook sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by

MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY

MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON, E.

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)

REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAD OFFICE :—Singapore.

LONDON OFFICE :—32, Old Jewry, London, E. C.

SPECIAL PHASES OF POLICY CONTRACT:—

Indisputability, Automatic Non-forfeiture and Disability Clause.

Good reliable Agents Wanted.

Apply—

M. V. MERCHANT,
Branch Manager,
12-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

ONE ORDER PLEASE

AND YOU WILL BE DELIHGTED, TO SAY THE LEAST

A new entertainment of delightful **Indian Confectionery** has been opened at the

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON.

DON'T MISS IT PLEASE.

We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our **Halva Albums** (made to order) and our **Maskati Halva** (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.

Ours is the only charming saloon for Europeans.

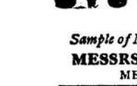
Proprietor—**KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI,**

BARIA MANSIONS, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2876.

DEWJI MALJI

JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT.



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D. 23

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 2.

Sardar	Weeks	Basreh

Mar. 3.

Tycho	Williams	Hull
Jattra	Hill	Calcutta
Kapurthala	Dickinson	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 3.

Pundit	Crebbin	Java
Rahmani	Wheeler	Genoa
Okhla	Pratt	Calcutta
Horatius	Thompson	Liverpool

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Friday:—

Steamer:—	Salsette	for	Aden
,,	Frinton	for	Hull
,,	Chakla (to arrive)	for	Persian Gulf
,,	Palamcotta (to arrive)	for	African ports

The following steamer received Port clearance on Friday :—

Steamer	Rhenania	for	Genoa

March 3.

S. S. Karmala—Salsette:—The P. and O. steamer Karmala which connected with the steamer Salsette which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Thursday, the 2nd instant. All well.

S. S. Fycho:—The steamer Fycho, 2,029 tons, Captain G. B. Williams, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Hull, which port she left on the 20th January, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Jattra:—The steamer Jattra, 1,505 tons, Captain C. A. Hill, arrived here on Friday from Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Kapurthala:—The steamer Kapurthala, 721 tons, Captain E. G. M. Dickinson, arrived here on Friday from Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Horatius:—The steamer Horatius, 2,297 tons, Captain A. Thomson, left the Bombay harbour on Friday for Liverpool via Suez Canal, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Rhenania:—The Italian mail steamer Rhenania, 3,935 tons, Captain G. Merlo, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

Friday, 3rd March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Warley Pickering	Baag	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Siracusa	Ropilino	Italian Mail S. N. Co
C. & R. Milipool	Thomas	F. F. Campbell & Co
D. & E. Rydall Hall	Manoship	K. N. & Co
F. Blackpeargate	Willis	W. & A. G. & Co
G. Sardar	Week's	P. G. O. N. Co
H. Tosan Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha
M. Bahrein	Bonnett	T. M. & Co
N. Corinth	Reed	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Tycho	Williams	J. F. & Co
3	Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5	Kowsik	Wilson	T. M. & Co
8	Kirkwood	Harrison	L. Drugfus & Co
9	Rhenania	Merlo	M. Italiana
15	Zayani	Ookori	H. S. Shoostri

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. Co
2	Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Colaba	Goss	M. M. & Co
4	Nagoya	Garwood	P. & O. Co
5	Circasia	Osborne	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Onda	Craw Holman	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
Sir Harvey Adamson	Anstin	M. M. & Co
Tokei Maru	Sato	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 360 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales wool, D. Nagji; 19 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 55 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 16 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 190 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 20 bales wool, Grindlay and Co.

Circassia (s) 580 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 22 bales wool, B. Faizmull.

Corinth (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 55 bales cotton, Prier De Soane and Co.; 200 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 200 cwts. cashewnuts, E. Nowroji and Co.; 940 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

Circassia (s) 375 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 299 cwts. linseed, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Blackpeargate (s) 14,007 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 326 bundles Epe staves, C. Oomar and Co.; 50 bundles Epe iron hoops, C. Oomar and Co.; 27 casks wooden tops, C. Oomar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 50 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.; 377 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 450 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 32 cwts. nux vomica, M. A. Kayum; 1,103 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Millpool (s) 217 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.

FOR HULL OR PORT IN U. K.

Frinton (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siracussa (s) 250 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Siracussa (s) 3,700 cwts. ginjelly seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nagoya (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 88 cwts. gum arabic, A. Mahomedally.

Tosan Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 72 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Nagoya (s) 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nagoya (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 224 cwts. gum arabic, E. Nowroji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 23 cwts. fishmaws, D. Dhanji and Co.; 23 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhanji and Co.; 269 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Nowroji and Co.; 18 cwts. gum googal, E. Nowroji and Co.; 360 cwts. myrabolams, E. Noorroodin and Co.; 550 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 200 bales cotton twist, A. B. J. Abraham; 150 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tosan Maru (s) 386 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 3.

S. S. Siracussa from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—160 packages vermecilli, 1 case motor, 12 cases cigarettes, 10 bags nuts, 191 cases cotton goods, 123 cases wine, 4 cases candid fruits, 11 cases 20 casks colour, 1,377 bags almonds, 17 cases watches, 40 cases silk waste, 5 cases medicine, 2 cases essential oil, 5 cases cotton yarn, 6 cases woollens, 10 cases tannic acid, 1,450 packages lead ore, 25 bundles dry roots, 6 cases copper foils, 4 cases perfumery, 37 cases mineral water, 30 cases liquor, 1 case tortoise shell, 1 case mackle shell, 10 bundles hides, 18 bunoles milk, 513 bags gum arabic, 3 cases tobacco, 20 bundles goat skins, 5 packages gum googal, 3 bundles sardine, 240 bags gum methi, 2 bags gum myrrah, 25 bundles starch, 120 bales 10 packages piece-goods.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Quinquagesima Sunday, 5th Mar.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle). Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C. Hymns, 268, 242, 315, 170; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley in C. Hymns, 195, 214, 277; Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (Englissh) Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor Country Missions. Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A. (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu): 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evevnsong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6.30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List: Psalm 23, tune 136. Paraphrase 22 tune 53; Hymns, 565, 129, 234 (1st tune).

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; and Holy Communion Preacher; Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's School Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 4-45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 Evensong Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff. Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard: 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard: Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services —Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. E. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

K. C. Cahedral, Kalbadevi. Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Masses, 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar Rev. Father Hutcher. S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Hea[illegible].—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Currow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-20 p.m. Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. The evening service, which will be exposed at the solemn High Mass at 7 o'clock. The evening service which will be conducted by His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun, will begin at 6-15. The sermon will be in English. All the collections at all the Masses in the morning and at the evening service will be devoted for the acquisition of the Stations of the Cross.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao Dadar Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-20 a.m.

118, tune 137. Paraphrase 54 tune 117; Hymns, 205, 249, 405. Offertory—Additional Clergy Society.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE

"ST. ANDREWS".—An exceptionally sound hardy horse—a good performer and winner at *all* distances from 5 furlongs to 1½ miles.—

In Chowringhee Plate, 7 furs., carried top weight and after bad luck, was only beaten a short head in the *fastest time on record.*

In King-Emperor's Cup, after making the running and leading nearly all the way by several lengths, he finished 3rd again in *record time.*

In Viceroy's Cup, after a most unfavourable passage, he finished 3rd in *record time* again.

In Byculla Club Cup, he finished close up, 3rd once again in the *fastest time on record!*

St. Andrews is a very contented horse, most suitable for India, has not been knocked about, and should be a better horse next season.

"SANTA BARBARA".—Absolutely sound, and a consistent performer, nearly always "knocking at the door"—Not yet won a race value Rs. 2,000. Sure to improve with age.

"PASHA".—Two years ago this pony had "a leg," it is now callous, and given no trouble for last 18 months—a most reliable and consistent pony, and being young, should continue to improve for some years yet.

"BEAUTY BOY".—A thoroughbred Irish Gelding, 14 Hands. Aged A prize winner at Dublin Horse Show, also a great prize winner elsewhere. Splendid jumper and showy trapper absolutely sound with perfect manners, probably the quietest and best behaved pony in India, any child can ride.

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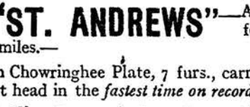

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It convert's weakly Children into strong and robust ones.

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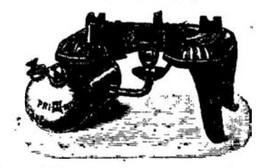
PRIMUS' COOKING STOVES

Burn Ordinary Kerosene Oil without wick producing a blue atmospheric gas flame, which gives about three times the heat of an ordinary oil-stove, and will cook or boil quicker than the best Coal Fire.

NOVELTY!



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COMMERCIAL.

INDIGENOUS DYES.

Dr. Marsden, the Dyeing Expert, in the course of his report on the results of experiments conducted by him in connection with indigenous dyes in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, says:—

I have mainly devoted myself to the question of materials for cotton dyeing as it is in the shortage of these that the chief difficulty at present lies. For silk dyeing cochineal, lac, kapila, annatto, indigo are available and for the amount of wool dyeing which is done in the south of India the indigenous materials used in the past are available and the methods employed have not been forgotten. Red-sanders wood is not much used here in this connection, but in Europe it was largely employed as a wool colour, and I have dyed samples of alum, chrome, and iron mordanted yarn with it to show that it gives quite respectable shades upon wool (much better than those upon cotton) but without carrying out the necessary trials I am not prepared to pass an opinion upon the fastness of these shades and their suitability for use in the manufacture of carpets.

The chief demand is for dyes for cotton, but dull and fugitive shades are here out of place and of the materials tested there is nothing but chay root which is to my mind likely to be of service. In the case of chay root it is the tediousness of the dyeing process, the difficulty of getting sufficient material, and the expense, which makes it very unlikely that we shall see any great increase in the amount of dyeing done with it. To test the feasibility of doing commercial dyeing with the materials at command, arrangements were made with the owner of a dye house in Bangalore to dye a quantity of yarn. Some bundles of iron black (both alone and topped with indigo) cutch chrome yellows and greens, indigo blues and vembadam bark were dyed, and by actual sales we hope to see whether the demand for such colours is a good one.

To my mind the result of the investigation are definite and have convinced me that the indigenous materials are incapable of meeting the demands which have been created by the developments in the manufacture of synthetic colours. The purity and brightness of the shades given by some of these, the fastness of others and the general simplicity of the dyeing processes have appealed both to the Indian public and to the dyers, and it would only be the absolute impossibility of obtaining any synthetic dyes whatever which would give any hope of the indigenous dyes finding application and then the quantity of dyestuff available would be so small compared with what might be required to dye the cotton cloth now produced, that prices would rise to a prohibitive figure. Such a possibility, however, will not arise so long as synthetic dyes are available (even though it be only in small quantity) or dyed yarns are imported; these will set the standard and the indigenous dye materials with their dull shade and (with few exceptions) general lack of fastness upon cotton will find no favour with the Indian public.

The prices at present ruling for synthetic dyes are far in excess of these which the dyer in general is prepared to pay, and in the centres from which I have had reports or of which I have recent personal experience, there is little dyeing work going on, the work people in many cases finding occupation on the land or in other directions. The position for many, however, is very difficult and will not be improved until adequate supplies of imported dyes are available, and the difficulty in this connection is that the people only know of certain brands which were common in the market and expect to be able to get these again in the future. All others will be looked upon with suspicion and non-German manufacturers will find that the introduction and placing of their products in quantity will be a matter of some difficulty.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

London, Mar. 2nd.

Total Imports 33,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	7.56	
Mar.-April	7.56	
April-May	7.55	+4
May-June	7.54	
June-July	7.52	
July-Aug.	7.50	
Aug.-Sept.	7.44	+6
Sept.-Oct.	7.35	
Oct.-Nov.	7.32	
Nov.-Dec.	7.29	
Dec.-Jan.	7.17	+4
Jan.-Feb.	7.25	

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, March 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	12,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	Nil
Futures at New York May	..11.43 unchgd.
Futures at New York July	..11.63 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York	.. 11.45+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..11.13 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	.. 11.17—2
Futures at New Orleans July	.. 11.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quali y)..	9½
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	50⅝

MONEY MAKET.

London, Mar. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot unchgd.	26 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½ Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5⅞
Interest day to day loans	4⅜
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England abont	£584,000
Consols 2½%	57⅞—3/16
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	54½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan unchgd	80¾

Government Securities 3% unchgd	69½
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. unchgd.	28.00

WAR LOANS.

London, March 1st.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88 Unchgd
4½ % 1925—1945	£97 Unchgd

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Mar. 1st.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs.
14,000 were allotted	to Calcutta		
50,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay		85,000
21,000 ,, ,,	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 3/32.		
,, Bombay			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	14%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs			Rs.
31,60,000 were allotted	to Calcutta		
5,53,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay		49,15,000
12,02,000 ,, ,,	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/8		
,, Bombay			
Min Rate Received	Calcutta	14%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,67,65,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Mar, 1st.

TRANSFERS.

On Bombay Rs. 2,00,000 1/4 5/32.

TRANSFERS DEFERRED.

On Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.

On Madras Rs. 5,00,000

BILLS.

On Madras Rs. 5,34,000 @ 1/4 1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Mar 28th.

WHEAT

No quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Not offered.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar. steamer Sellers 69

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February-March Sailer 69

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April value. 80

Linseed Calcutta yesterday. F.b.-March Sellers 80/6

Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Buyers 37/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutto Mar.-April Buyers 80

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.-April Buyers 74

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cotton eed (sound delivered per on)Mar.-April Hull Value £14·2·6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchgd. £130

Standard Copper G. M. B. £101—4½

Copper Braziers unchgd. £146

Yellow Metal 16 Unchanged.

Hard Spel er 72½ Unchanged.

Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool. 18/9 Unchanged.

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool. £28-10-0 Unchanged.

Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie. £6-7-6 Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
March-April	18/9
August-October	18
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi	
March-April	18/10½
August-October	18/11½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Mar.-April	29/9
Aug.-Oct.	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & Bombay and Karachi Mar.-April.	20/10½
Aug.-Oct.	19/10½

Tone:—Idle.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure March-April Sellers. 3/2½

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Sellers 3/7½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Mar. 1st.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	..	52/6
,, ,, Mutton ,,	..	54

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 3.

The market to-day opened steady with G. M. G. Broach quoted at Rs. 284 and has remained unchanged. Business was done in Khandeish styles for March. Also G. Broach for April delivery Japanese houses being the chief operators.

A large business was also done in transferring contracts for March into May.

Ready cotton was in fair demand.

We quote:—

G. Broach 284, April.
F. G. Bengal 215½, March.
F. K./Akola 257, March.
F. K./Akola, 261, May.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PERVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh ..	264,943	140,416	pl. 124 527
Central India ..	84,691	43,105	pl. 41,586
Barsi & Nagar ..	174 664	67,289	pl. 107, 75
Berar	466,502	258,754	pl. 207.748
Central Provinces	119,010	140,871	— 21,861
Comota & Dharwar.	59,580	28,176	pl. 77,468
Northrn-Westerns.	31,943		
Cocanada.	9,788		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	11,383		
Dhollera.. ..	51,702	21,037	pl. 30,665
Broach	61,161	6,689	pl. 54,472
Rajputana ..	41,277	286,421	pl. 170,546
N. W. Prov. ..	273,663		
Sind-Punjab. ..	142,027	22	pl. 388
Persian ..	410		....
American ..			

Egyptian ..	634	447	pl.	187	
Other Sorts ..	2,081	881	pl	1,200	
Total ..	1,788,309	994,108	pl.	794,201	

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths		Mas.	F.G Good	Delivery
M G. Broach ..	..	285	282½	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals ..	..	..	221 ..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals ..	..	226	214 ..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	217	.. ..	,,
M. G Khandesh ..	..	237	226 ..	,,
M. G Wardha, Hinganghat		272	.. ..	,,
M. G Nagpore ..	..	272	.. ..	,,
M G Akola Khgm.	..	255	.. ..	,,
Do.	..	259½	.. ..	May 1916
M G Dhamangaum Pulgam			.. ..	,,
M. G. Broach ..	..	282	.. ..	Mar. 1916
H G. Westerns ..	..	..	273	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns..	..	..	287	,,
H. G. Miraj	..	..	312	,,
H G. Compta	..	..	307	,,
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	311	,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA March 3rd, 1916.—5-30 p m

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	.. ..	..	223 ..	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	230	217	..	Ready &Mar.
	..	221	..	May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	219	209 ..	Ready &Mar.
	..	240	225 ..	Ready& Mar.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	243/4	.. ..	May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	215 ..	Ready
Barsee (M. G)	..	..	275 ..	Ready
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	255	247 ..	Ready
Akola-Khgm Karanja (M.G.)	..	247	240 ..	Ready &Mar.
	..	261	.. ..	May
Oomrawatee description(M.G.)	..	250	251 ..	Ready& Mar.
	..	263	.. ..	May
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	..	261	253 ..	Ready& Mar.
Yeotmal (M G)	..	265	257 ..	Ready & Mar.
Hingore Kampti(M.G.)	..	278	265 ..	Ready
Wardha Highas. (M.G.)	..	271	265 ..	Ready March
Broach (M. G)	..	273	265 ..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	280	277 ..	Ready March
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M. G.)	..	282	279 ..	2/4 1/25 April Ready
Sewgd. Dharwar	..	242	230 ..	Ready
Westerns(M.G.)	..	..	.. ..	282 April/May
,, (H.G.)	..	..	.. ..	310 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	.. ..	287 April/May
	..	..	.. ..	279 April/May
Miraj M. G.	..	..	.. ..	303 April/May
	..	..	.. ..	312 April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned the above is the PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON in quote for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise noted) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas per vale of Macassar allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 2nd March 1916:—

Cotton	21,076 Bales.
Wheat	4,493 cwts.
Linseed	2,655 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,095 ,,
Ginjellyseed	990 ,,
Groundnuts	2.548 ,,
Castorseed	4,117 ,,
Rice	5,393 ,,
Myrabolams	2,072 ,,
Cottonseed	1,914 ,,
Mowraseed	309 ,,
Gram	480 ,,
Joowar	3,106 ,,
Maize	18 ,,
Barley	862 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 3rd—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 9 9
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 9 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 8 9
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 12 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts ...	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	4 2 0	4 6 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 6 0	
Linseed May	8 2 1½	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4½d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T.-T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. April.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward ...	1s. 4 13-32d. April.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	140½.
Do. Shanghai	191.
60 d-s. Yokohama	152½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-3-0
Australian Bar Gold	25-11-0
Bombay Bar Gold	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-3-0
English Dragons	15-7-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and on account of free booking the prices fairly advanced.

There was a great deal of excitement in the Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares and a rise of about Rs. 25 was registered in them. In a period of less than one month these shares moved up by leaps and bounds and registered an advance of Rs. 125—a record rise. Whether this phenomenal jump is justified by any substantial reasons or is due merely to wide-spread speculation is a problem which would only be solved by the future trend of events. It is a matter of history that whenever the market is bound up by the undercurrent of speculation a reaction always proves very disastrous and a grave situation crops up.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids improved to Rs. 490.

Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 452½ closed at Rs. 450.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,075 to Rs. 1,082.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,350, improved to Rs. 1,357½ but before close declined to Rs. 1,345.

Centrals moved up to Rs. 2,087½. Swadeshi to Rs. 1,550 and Ahmedabad Advance to Rs. 850.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 260 in the morning but later on declined to Rs. 257½.

Crescent improved to Rs. 1124.

Indian Dyeing and Bleachings kept unchanged at Rs. 162½ and Indore-Malwas at Rs. 282½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 232.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 130.

Deferred opened at Rs. 377½ but suddenly moved up to Rs. 400 and a lot of shares were placed at this figure.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 1.130 X D.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 222½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 64.

Tanti Valley Railway shares stood unchanged at Rs. 5724.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 84.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 95.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

THE BACHELOR PROTESTS.

A Bachelor who has won his right to speak, for he has been in the trenches, makes a spirited protest in the "Nation" against the arrogance of the Married, who assume that they are of greater worth than the Bachelor.

"I should like to examine the justification of the plea 'Bachelors first,'" he says, "for I regard it as another example of married arrogance and unfairness to single intelligence. The superior claim of bachelors to die for their country is not admitted. The opinion that bachelors should face the horrors of war before married men seems so generally approved by married men that it is worth while examining the foundations of the belief.

"Presumably, the first and foremost claim to exemption from military service is affection for their wives. I confess this does not impress me very profoundly. That peculiar attraction between the sexes which we call love is admittedly the greatest fact in all life, but it is not by any means coextensive with life. The greater part of the poetry of all peoples is about love, and rightly so. But even poets sing not of the matron of forty, but of the maiden of bashful fifteen.

"The married have partaken of the feast of life, they have filled themselves with good things from the most festive of all boards, and for the rest of their lives they must digest what they have eaten. Can it really be claimed that all these should be spared, and allowed to continue their digestive processes in undisturbed peace, whether they have eaten wisely or gluttonously, whilst the bachelors, some clamorously knocking at the door, are told that they will find the entertainment the single state deserves in the shadow of the gaunt shrines of Ypres, or on the stinking slopes of Hill 70?

"No, no. The bachelor's love for his sweetheart, whether she exists in the flesh, or is merely a delightful probability and a dream, is as worthy consideration as most married affection.

"A bachelor is too often viewed as a man with no woman's love to sacrifice. Was there ever a more shallow judgment? This same bachelor, if he were left to live, would in the fulness of time get married, and if he is killed one girl the more will grow old and die unhusbanded. She will be condemned to a life-struggle in a market already overstocked, while her married sister enjoys a prosperity born of the dearth of men. No, again: by killing the bachelor rather than the married man you do not improve the lot of women; the burden remains, and it is carried on weaker shoulders."

MR. LONG OR GOETHE?

"If we could crea[illegible] of international peace, it would not [illegible] the question of the possibility of aggression and resistance. So long as Utopia had government, it could have misgovernment," writes Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the "Sunday Herald."

"Personally, I confess that I prefer England to Utopia. So, I am very certain, did Sir Thomas Moore. Even if Utopia truly were Utopia if it were the paradise of tranquil arts and crafts which it is made by poets, and not the network of mean wire-pulling and money-lending that it would probably be made by politicians—even then I should still prefer England to Utopia.

"I will here answer in writing, as I did in conversation, a question which was put to me by a famous philosopher and dramatist of our day. "Would you really rather be governed by Mr. Walter Long than by Goethe?" To which I reply that human words are wholly inadequate to express how heartily and wholly I should prefer it.

"Mr. Long (whose name, of course, was only taken as a symbol of a Toryism I have often attacked) would be much more tolerable to me when he was doing his worst than Goethe when he was doing his best. And the reason, which is both deep, subtle and vivid, is stated with strict accuracy when I say 'Because Mr. Long is very English and Goethe was very German.'"

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra,—"the laxative that cures." D. 74

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. A 18

THE TRAITOROUS ROYAL DUKES.

WHY ARE THEY ALLOWED TO RETAIN THEIR PEERAGES.

Mr. J. Swift MacNeill M.P., writes to "The Nation":—I desire to direct attention in your columns to a gross public scandal, whose instant abatement the self-respect of these countries premptorily demands. While our casualties in this war already amount to upwards of half-a-million, while we are expending five millions sterling every day in prosecution of a life-and-death struggle for all we hold dear, while it is no exaggeration to say that almost every one of us has in the fighting line at the present moment, or has lost, someone with a life to him more precious than his own, we are subjected to the insult—for it is nothing else—of the retention by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and of Albany of no fewer than seven peerages of Great Britain, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, and of the rank, style, title, and dignity of "Royal Highness" and "Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," while these persons are actually in command of enemy troops in arms in the field against the King and the people of the British Empire.

Both those persons are British subjects—they are, in fact, natural born British subjects. The Duke of Cumberland is a British subject and the son and the grandson of a British subject. His gradfather, His Royal Highness Ernest first Duke of Cumberland, if the Salic Law had prevailed in these countries, would, on the death of William IV., have succeeded to the Throne instead of Queen Victoria, the only child of the Duke of Kent, an elder brother who predeceased him. The Crown of Hanover was limited in its descent to the male line, and it passed, on the death of William IV., to his eldest surviving brother, the Duke of Cumberland, who, after his accession to the Throne of Hanover, took the oath of allegiance to his niece, Queen Victoria, and sat in the House of Lords as a peer of Great Britain. In 1844, indeed, in the case of the Duke of Brunswick v. King of Hanover, the Master of the Rolls held that the Duke, although King of Hanover, was liable to be sued in the courts of England in respect of any acts done by him as an English subject. The first Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover was, however, anything but a loyal subject. There is no doubt whatever that a conspiracy was formed for the purpose of passing over Queen Victoria in his favour for the Throne in 1837. In 1840, when a man named Oxford attempted to shoot the Queen, O'Connell thought that the conspiracy of 1837 was not dead and that Oxford was the instrument of some of the King of Hanover's friends. In that very year the King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland insulted Queen Victoria, as Greville tells us, by refusing to give her up an apartment in her own palace of which she desired to dispose. Queen Victoria has placed on record the behavior of the King of Hanover to herself in a "Memorandum by the Queen, May, 1856," published in Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." "When I first married," writes Her Majesty, "several members of the Royal Family showed bad grace in giving precedence to the Prince (Consort), and the late King of Hanover positively refused to do so." The Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover was dead for five years before these words were written. His son, the second Duke of Cumberland, who died in 1878, was the recipient of many honors lavished on him in this country. He was a Knight of the Garter and a general in the British Army, in addition to his hereditary peerage. He was deposed in 1866 from the Throne of Hanover, when Prussia annexed Hanover, but until his death, in 1878, his son, the present Duke of Cumberland, was known as Crown Prince of Hanover, and he is now, of course, on terms of amity with the Kaiser, to whose only daughter his son and heir-apparent, a "G.C.V.O. with the Victorian Chain," and a reigning Duke, who is, like his father, in arms against these countries, is married. He has not been in England since 1878, when he came over to be invested with the Order of the Garter of which he has been so properly deprived. The Duke of Albany was born in 1884 in England, the posthumous son of his Royal Highness the first Duke of Albany. He lived in England, where his mother, the Dowager Duchess of Albany, still resides, was brought up a member of the Established Church of England, and received the education of an English gentleman till 1900, when, on entering his seventeenth year, he became reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, on the death of his uncle, Duke Alfred, the late Duke of Edinburgh, and on the refusal of his uncle, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, to accept this petty German Principality. It was subsequently to his becoming reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha that he was made a Knight of the Garter, G.C.V.O., and Colonel-in-Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders, one of the most gallant regiments in the Service.

Now, why should these persons, with such records, enjoy dignities in these countries and defile its peerage? They have been both removed from the knighthood of the Order of the Garter so far back as May, 1915. I assume the Duke of Albany is no longer "Colonel-in-Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders" and the Duke of Cumberland is no longer "a general in the British Army." Both these personages are, however, "Royal Highnesses and princes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," and one is a G.C.V.O., I ask why, if they have been deprived of the Garter, have they not been deprived of their other dignities? There is no difficulty about this matter. No legislation is necessary. They can be deprived of these titles of precedence on the advice of the Prime Minister by Sign Manual Warrant—the form by which rank and precedence have been given to the holder of the Premiership since December, 1905. As regards the seven peerages held by these persons, openly and avowedly guilty of high treason, and manifest enemies of the King and the people who have lavished honors on them and munificently supported their ancestors out of the public funds of Great Britain,

SERIOUS DERAILMENT IN BURMA.

FIREMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 3.

The engine of No. 132 down mixed train ran over a buffalo between Taungni and Sawman stations on the Mu Valley Railway on Wednesday and capsized one goods wagon and a horse box which were badly damaged. Another wagon was telescoped, three bogie third class carriages were derailed. No passengers were in any way injured. The engine driver was seriously injured, the second fireman who jumped off was overtaken by the falling engine and crushed to death; the first fireman, who was also seriously injured, died at 8-30 p.m. Passengers, mails etc., were transhipped and transhipment will continue till the line is cleared which is expected by Friday evening.

TRUE TILL DEATH.

FRENCH SURGEON'S SELF-SACRIFICE

A fine story of self-sacrifice by a French Army surgeon during the retreat towards Salonika is told by M. Jean Lefrano, the special correspondent of the "Temps." He says that about twenty wounded soldiers, who could not be conveyed on stretchers, were wrapped in blankets and placed on horses, and were sent from Demir-Kapu to Strumnitza with two doctors, some hospital attendants and an escort of forty soldiers. The ground, owing to the thaw, was covered with sticky mud. The party took four hours to climb a mountain pass, and after this the halts became more and more frequent.

Men and animals dragged themselves painfully along, amid frequent groans from the wounded. The difficulties and dangers increased greatly when night came on. One of the doctors tied a candle to the brim of his helmet, some of the men did the same, and by this flickering light the little troop picked their way along the mountain paths at imminent risk of falling down precipices. This terrible progress went on all night and until seven o'clock in the morning, when a relief party arrived.

One of the two doctors had been tending the wounded and the hospital orderlies too for thirty hours without a break. When the party reached its destination he was presented to the divisional surgeon, who praised him warmly. Four hours later he died from exhaustion. His name was Cordier.

YOUR CHURCH DIGNITARY BLOCKS THE WAYS.

Professor Scott Holland makes this breezy confession in his magazine, "The Commonwealth."

"The chief criminal blocking the way is your Church dignitary. He is the exact embodiment of the musical service which remains hung up in air, remote, inhuman, odd. So Mr. Carey says. I know exactly what he means; for I am one myself. We are the least Apostolic-looking creatures out. We make everything absurd. We are such guys. It takes such years to explain our existence; or to convince people that we have souls.

"We look so far more prim and starchy than we really are. We conceal so successfully our actual humanity. We wear the air of freaks that have escaped from a museum. If only Father Carey would tell us how to get rid of ourselves! If he won't, we will revenge ourselves by making him a Church dignitary some day, and then we shall see what happens."

OUR WANT OF LEADERS.

Dr. E. J. Dillon writes of "The Fruits of Amateurism" in the "Fortnightly Review."

"British sea power," he says, "is the one impassable barrier between us and defeat. On whatever measure of success that advantage can secure for us we may safely reckon. But beyond that the perspective is cheerless.

"The generative sources of this desperate plight are many. Chief among them is the absence of genuine leaders, men of strong will, high purpose, and true insight, who, like Samson of yore, are able to pull down the temple of forms and set the nation on the solid ground of realities.

"Another cause is the lack on an efficient internal organisation which, run by skilled workers, would have enabled us to dispense with a genius at our head. And this is where the Germans, who are as destitute of a commanding personality as the Allies, score heavily over us."

Mr. Asquith at first told me that the question might "wait till the end of the war," then that it would require legislation—a difficulty that does not apply to the titles and dignities any more than it applied to the Garter—and at last—that, while he was not out of sympathy with my view, he thought I overestimated the importance of the matter.

If these persons had been members of the House of Commons they would, under these circumstances, have been immediately expelled even before conviction of treason, which, *ipso facto*, vacates a seat. Expulsion from the House of Lords must, I believe, be the subject of legislation, but, by judgments of outlawry, which could be obtained against them with the attendant penalties of escheat and forfeiture especially retained under the Forfeiture Act, 1870, they would cease to be members of the House of Lords, though they would not be attainted, and accordingly their status and their descendable qualities of the Peerage would remain ultimately unaffected.

There is no valid objection to a Bill of Pains and Penalties depriving these traitors of their peerages, and thus removing a great cause of irritation from the public mind. Such a Bill would be carried through Parliament quickly, with the general sense of both Houses and the cordial approbation of the public.

SPECIE BANK SUIT,

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT,

DECREE AGAINST CHUNILAL.

The suit filed by the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank against the Bank's Directors for damages, for misfeasance and negligence, was settled a few weeks ago as regards all the directors except against the administrator of the late Mr. Chunilal's estate. It is well known that Mr. Chunilal Saraiya was the managing director of the Bank, during the whole period of its existence.

As regards the suit against him as one of the directors Mr. Justice Macleod had reserved judgment which was delivered on Friday. We give below the full text of his Lordship's judgment:—

The Indian Specie Bank was registered on the 17th of November 1906 and commenced working on the 17th of January 1907. The head office was in Bombay and, thereafter, several branches were opened in towns upcountry. The main object for which the company was registered was as detailed in the memorandum of association to carry on the business of banking in all its branches and departments, including *inter alia* the buying and selling of and dealing in bullion and specie, but subject to the exception that the company should not make advances, lend or offer, cash credits upon mortgage of immoveable property as in the documents of title relating thereto. The capital of the company was fixed at 2 crores divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 1,50,000 were subscribed for and Rs. 50 on each share was paid up.

The managing director was one Chunilal D. Saraya who had been for many years in the service of the Bank of Bombay and was presumed to be intimately acquainted with the principles on which a sound bankng business should be carried on. It was provided by the articles of association that the books of account should be kept in the same way as in the Bank of Bombay. The number of directors was not to be less than seven and not more than fifteen. Six months and yearly balances were placed before the shareholders from time to time by the directors according to which considerable profits were being made out of which the following dividends were declared. In 1907 five per cent., 1908 six per cent., 1909 six per cent., 1910 seven per cent., 1911 seven per cent., 1912 nine per cent., and on 30th June 1913 seven per cent., and in addition 15 lakhs were appropiated to a reserve fund.

PETITION FOR WINDING UP THE BANK.

On the 20th of November 1913 a petition was presented by a shareholder against the bank making very serious allegations regarding its management. Chunilal, however, so contrived that this petition was withdrawn on the 24th, but on the 29th he died suddenly and the directors immediately filed a petition for the winding up of the bank on which a winding up order was made on the 19th December and Mr. Sanders Slater was appointed official liquidator. According to his investigations of the bank affairs it was estimated that the bank had lost over 177 lakhs and had never made any profits since the end of 1903. On the 10th September he filed this suit against seven of the directors past and present and the widow of Chunilal as his heir and legal representative, and the two sons of Lakhamsey Napoo, a deceased director, to recover from them or some of them the said sum of Rs. 177 lakhs which included the sum of Rs. 23,33,077 being the aggregate amount of dividend paid from 1909 to 1913 wrongfully as it was alleged out of capital the particulars of which are given in schedule E. to the plaint.

The particulars of the 177 lakhs are given in schedule D as finally amended in accordance with my directions of the 13th December, 1915. The losses fall under four heads.

	Rs.
Silver business	1,22,23,000
Pearl business	36,43,000
Share and Budla operations	13,96,000
Improvident loans	4,41,000
	Rs. 1,77,03,000

The exact figure is Rs. 1,77,04,202-10-10, but in this case I am dealing with such huge figures that it will serve all general purposes if I omit thousands and smaller figures except where it is absolutely necessary to give them.

CHARGES AGAINST DIRECTORS.

The plaintiff charges that the directors in breach of their duty and of the trust reposed in them as such directors neglected to keep proper or indeed any supervision or control over the managing director, or over the funds and property of the company though the sub-committee appointed at the weekly board meetings continued to examine or pretended to examine the account books and to certify to their examinations over their signatures so that the managing director left without any check or control was able to waste and misappropriate the moneys of the bank and to plunge headlong into wild speculation.

He further charges that if the directors had exercised ordinary care, vigilance, diligence and prudence in regard to the affairs of the company which the acceptance of the office of paid directors required of them and had not neglected their duty to the company they would have at once found out as the fact was that each and every annual balance sheet of the company issued since July 1909 was false and misleading to the creditors and shareholders of the company alike and that the dividends paid from 1909 to 1913 were paid out of the capital of the company.

He therefore claims that the directors, defendants 1 to 7 and the late Chunilal D. Saraya and Lakhamsey Napoo as directors were guilty of misfeasance, neglect of duty and breach of trust and that by reason of such misfeasance, neglect of duty and breach of trust heavy losses accrued to the company which they are liable to make good.

As H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Morvi was a ruling chief the consent required by section 86 of the Civil Procedure Code was obtained certified by the signature of one of the secretaries to Government. A mistake was made in the first instance in serving his Highness in his own name as section 87 of the code requires that a ruling chief shall be sued in the name of his state but by an order of the 25th September I allowed the mistake to be remedied by amendment.

After the suit was filed letters of administration to the estate of Chunilal were granted to the plaintiff and his name as such administrator was, therefore, substituted in the place of Chunilal's widow.

All the defendants filed their written statements and issues were settled on the 9th, 10th and 12th of July 1915. When the case came on for hearing the only defendants who appeared were the 4th defendant, the State of Morvi and the 8th defendant.

The 8th defendant appeared in person and as by his written statement he merely put the plaintiff to strict proof of the facts alleged in the plaint and otherwise submitted to such order as the court might see fit to make I need not refer to him until the conclusion of the judgment.

Though the State of Morvi is the 4th defendant it will be more convenient if I refer hereafter to his Highness as the 4th defendant as I shall have to deal with him in his personal capacity as a director of the company.

As regards the other defendants they consented to a decree being passed against in favour of the plaintiff, and therefore no reference need he made to their defences.

MRS. NIKAMBE'S CLASSES FOR HINDU LADIES.

Photo taken during a visit to the Classes by H. E. Lady Willingdon.

THE COURT'S JURISDICTION DISPUTED.

The fourth defendant in his written statement disputes the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain any claim or suit against him. Without prejudice to this defence he admits that on the 24th November 1908 he was requested to accept the position of a director of the company by a board resolution of that date. He attended board meetings on the 1st December 1908, 5th January 1909 and 9th February 1909. At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders on the 9th of February 1909 his appointment by the board was confirmed. In 1910 he attended board meetings on the 8th January, 15th February and 22nd November. At a general meeting on the 7th February 1911 he was again appointed director but he did not attend any board meeting until 10th December 1912. He again attended meetings on the 1st April and 3rd November 1913.

He relies on article 65 of the Articles of Association and contends that not having obtained the leave of the board to absent himself from board meetings he, *ipso facto*, vacated his seat by the 9th June 1909. Therefore he was no longer a director when leave to absent himself was given at the meeting of 9th November 1909. As he did not attend any meeting for four months after his election on the 7th February 1911 he vacated his seat by the 7th June 1911. Therefore his liability if any for misfeasance or breach of duty is limited to two periods. 1st December 1908 to 9th June 1909 and 7th February 1911 to 7th June 1911. Without prejudice, however, to this contention he submits that the leave of absence granted to him entitled him to absent himself from the board meetings and, therefore, he is not liable for any misfeasance or neglect of duty by the other directors during his absence. In para 5 he says that beyond attending meetings he was not expected to take any active part or share in the working of the bank; that the public and the shareholders knew this and, therefore, he could not be held guilty of any misfeasance or neglect of duty.

Generally thereafter he denies that he or the other directors were guilty of negligence or breach of their duties. He and the other directors confided in the managing director and were entitled to confide in him. He submits that there was no want of supervision and control over the managing director or over the funds and property of the company. He says that he along with the other directors exercised due diligence, ordinary care and prudence in regard to the affairs of the company and in such manner as is expected of directors to do. He had no reason to suspect fraud, and could not play the detective. The directors were deceived by the Managing Director into the belief that the silver transactions referred to in the plaint were the transactions of the constituents and not on behalf of the bank. He generally denies liability for the losses incurred in the pearl business, by share *badla* transactions and by improvident loans. He lastly denies that the directors virtually abandoned all ther powers in favour of the managing director and left the affairs of the company without any restriction or conditions, or control or effective check by the directors in his hands. He also pleads limitation.

When the plaintiff's counsel was opening the case Mr. Inverarity wished to raise a further issue whether the transactions in silver entered in the bank's accounts under various names which the plaintiff alleged were in fact transactions of the bank itself was not really the transaction of the persons in whose names the accounts stood and I directed that a supplemental written statement should be filed. Accordingly the fourth defendant put in a supplemental written statement in which it is contended at considerable detail that all the five silver accounts in which the losses were incurred were accounts of genuine constituents with whom Chunilal and Hiralal Motiram, his bank accountant, were partners, the whole body forming a group or syndicate interested in the transactions entered in the said accounts.

LIQUIDATOR AND COMPROMISE.

It must be noted that only then for the first time was it suggested that the silver transactions referred to in the plaint were not the transactions of the bank. The investigation of the bank affairs has been proceeding since the winding up order and full and free inspection has been allowed and neither the first defendant nor any of the other defendants who attended Board meetings fairly regularly ever suggested the existence of the alleged group of constituents of the bank whether acting singly or as a syndicate.

After the hearing had lasted for many days and the plaintiff's chief witnesses had been cross-examined by counsel for the 4th defendant at great length, terms of settlement were proposed and eventually the plaintiff consented that the suit should be dismissed as against the 4th defendant on terms which have already been published. A liquidator, as a matter of practice, will not compromise a suit without obtaining the directions of the Court; but once the hearing of a suit has begun there are obvious difficulties in pursuing this course as the trying Judge is, as a rule, the Judge in charge of the liquidation proceedings. He is probably not in full possession of the case for the defence and if he does not sanction the terms which the parties have agreed upon the further hearing continues under considerable disadvantages. He may later on come to think that the terms might have been sanctioned and even if eventually the plaintiff obtain a more favourable decree the final result when the case has been taken to the highest Court of Appeal may be less favourable. I, therefore, directed that the liquidator should accept the opinion of his legal advisers, who were in a better position than I was to weigh the various chances and considering all the circumstances of the case he would be a rash man who would say that the plaintiff acted unwisely in coming to the abovementioned settlement.

It is difficult to see what proper object could be served by asking his Highness to join the Board though probably the Board acquired a dangerous prestige thereby. Nobody could have imagined that his Highness would attend regularly at the weekly Board meetings far less serve on the daily Committee. And if he was not expected to do either, apart from the few occasions on which he did attend the Board meetings he could at the most be held constructively liable for the losses which resulted from the negligence of the co-directors. If shareholders deliberately choose to have an ornamental director they can hardly complain of his neglect.

Thereafter I recorded further evidence and it may now be said that the conduct of the bank's affairs by its managing director has been fully investigated and the cause of the failure has been completely revealed.

As it is necessary to pass a decree against the 8th defendant and as the creditors, shareholders and the public may be interested in being given full details I propose to deal with the case in far greater detail than perhaps would be absolutely necessary.

It was contended that there is in the plaint a misjoinder of causes of action and misjoinder of parties. In my opinion the suit comes within the provisions of Order 1, Rule 3. The plaintiff claims relief in respect of a series of transactions in connection with the management of the bank against three defendants who were responsible for that management and the fact that some of the defendants were not responsible during the whole period over which the transactions were spread, does not make it necessary that he should file a separate suit against each defendant in respect of such transactions as occurred during the period of his responsibility. The period of limitation for the claims appear to be six years so that even if time began to run from the 10th September, 1908, the plaintiff's claim is not barred.

The losses which the bank sustained fall under four main heads:—

I.—Silver losses.
II.—Pearl losses.
III.—Losses in share, badli transactions.
IV.—Losses by imprudent loans.

I shall first deal generally with these in inverse order.

IV.—IMPRUDENT LOANS.

The particulars given show that losses estimated at 4.41 have been sustained by the bank from six accounts: the total though by itself not inconsiderable is small compared with the total losses and though Chunilal might himself be held liable for negligence in advancing the bank monies to customers on insufficient security, as his estate is estimated to realise only a few lakhs, it is advisable to omit the losses under this head from further consideration. I may mention that it is suggested that the account of H. B. Shroff which shows a loss of 1.45 was in reality the account by means of which Chunilal dealt in the bank shares and it is admitted that such dealings would be ultra vires.

III.—SHARE BADLI TRANSACTIONS.

There seems to be considerable misapprehension as regards the real nature of such transactions.

On a certain day the bank would buy certain shares on behalf of a customer and on the same day the customer contracted to buy back the shares from the bank at a future date, generally a month ahead at higher rates. The differences represented the interest to accrue to the bank for the money laid out in the purchase of the shares. It has been suggested that such transactions were ultra vires of the bank and were gambling transactions. But such suggestions are due to the failure to realise the difference between speculation and wagering contracts which are not enforceable at law. The practice of banks to lend money to their customers to enable them to deal in shares and stocks is generally recognised and without such facilities given by the bank in London business on the Stock Exchange would be reduced to a minimum. The cardinal defect in Chunilal's dealings was that the bank advanced the whole of the purchase price so that in the case of the market going against the customer there was nothing but his personal credit on which the bank could rely.

Chunilal's fault lay (1) in not getting margin-money from his customers; (2) in dealing with customers who had not the means to pay when the market went against them. If he had only acted with ordinary prudence he would have advanced only a portion of the purchase money for the shares instead of the whole. That would have been a perfectly legitimate use of the bank's capital.

The minutes of directors' meetings show that the directors had full notice of what Chunilal was doing and there is no record that any protest was made against using the bank's capital in this way without any margin-money being provided by customers. However for the reason above given I do not propose to consider whether Chunilal was legally liable for the losses incurred.

II.—ISSUES ON PEARL TRANSACTIONS.

These losses which are estimated at 36.43 were practically all due to the failure of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co. Advances to the extent of 48.94 had been made to that firm on the security of pearls which were consigned to Europe for sale. Pearls of the estimated value of 34.00 were returned unsold and Chunilal actually handed these back to Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co. on the mere security of promissory notes signed by that firm and endorsed by one Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Aziz. The firm only returned to the bank pearls of the estimated value of 9.00 while the promissory note became worthless through the failures of the firm and the endorser. At a directors' meeting held on the 24th May, 1910, at which defendant 4 was not present it was resolved that a sum of 10.00 should be deposited before any further advances on pearls were made to the firm. The futility of such a resolution is obvious. If it had been resolved that no advances should be made beyond a certain percentage of the value of the pearls as estimated by experts the interest of the shareholders might have been secured. However no attention was paid by Chunilal to the resolution such as it was and no attempt was made by the directors to see that proper attention was paid to it. It ought to be said that Chunilal was justified at the time in thinking that Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co. would return the pearls.

I.—SILVER LOSSES.

These reach the appalling total of 1.22.23 including a loss of 10.81 incurred by closing open transactions in England after the bank failed which the plaintiff only claims against Chunilal's estate.

The plaintiff charges that these losses were incurred through Chunilal using the bank's monies for conducting his dealings in silver. No doubt most of the dealings appear in the bank's book in accounts kept in the names of actual persons and it was suggested by the defendant 4 at a very late stage as I have already mentioned that these names were the names of actual customers of the bank to whom the bank's monies were advanced in a legitimate manner. Even if this were so I doubt whether it would make much difference as the account looked at on that footing show that huge advances were being made to irresponsible persons on absolutely inadequate security. The only legitimate way in which the bank's monies could have been loaned was to make advances on actual bullion up to the amount which is generally considered safe on universally recognised principles of sound banking. The whole of the accounts relating to silver transactions from the commencement of 1908 have been extracted from the banks book and printed, and very great credit is due to all concerned for the clearness and conciseness with which they have been placed before the Court. The first silver transaction was entered in a bullion ledger and it is proved that constituents account were kept quite distinct from the account relating to the bank transactions. For in the bullion ledger for 1908 there is an account headed bullion B. P. account which Mr. Bhaishankar, the chief witness for the plaintiff, thought stands for bullion bank purchase account and that was confirmed by the evidence of Hiralal Motiram. Clearly it was not a constituents' account and at the end of 1908 there was a debit in that account of 9.46.26.

On the 30th November, 1908, another account was opened entitled London difference account and on the 31st December there was a credit to that account of 17.15. In addition a sum of 3.11 was earned in London on differences and credited in the general ledger to bullion account.

Thus there was a total debit of 46.26—(17.15 plus 3.11) equal to 26.00.

Against that the bank held 1820 bars of silver valued at 31.00. Therefore in 1908 there appeared to be a profit of 5.00 in the bank's silver transactions.

1909.

The bullion account opened with a debit of 46.26.

On the 10th March there was a debit of 10.90. On that day there was to credit of the London difference amount 12.13 which was transferred to the bullion account resulting in a credit of 1.23 which was again transferred to a new account entitled V. P. Bulllion Account B. P. That account continued until the 22nd May when the debit balance of 2.62 was transferred to a third account which had been opened in the loan ledger on the 11th March, entitled bullion account V. P. That account commenced with a debit item of 15.21 and went on until the 12th June when a debit of 1.50.67 was transferred to an account in the bullion ledger entitled silver bullion account.

That account went on until the 13th November when a debit balance of 22.76 was transferred to an account in the loan ledger entitled silver badli which had been opened on the 18th October with a credit of 20.68. On the 31st January there was a debit of 102.63 against which the bank held 3,994 silver bars valued at 79.88 leaving a net loss of 22.75 on silver by the end of 1909.

After giving credit for the profit made in 1908.

I may note here that in 1909 the item appearing in the general ledger balances which were placed before the directors at their meetings under silver bullions did not represent silver held by the bank. The silver bullion entered in the General Ledger combined the credits and debits of the Bullion Account and the London Difference Account in the Bullion Ledger.

Thus in the general silver balances on the 6th February silver bullion was shown as an asset amounting to 19.82. As a matter of fact there was a debit of 34.71 in the bullion account and a credit of 14.88 in the London Difference account, so a balance of 19.82 was shown in the General Ledger to debit of silver bullion account, and treated as an asset of the bank. The value as an asset depended entirely on the value of silver held against by the bank.

The opening of the silver bullion account in the Loans Ledger was obviously wrong as this would make it appear that the balance of 102.63 on the 31st December had been loaned to some individual who had given security for the loan. The value of this item as an asset clearly depended on the security held against it and any inquiry regarding such security would have revealed the facts that no constituent was responsible for the loan and that the silver held by the bank showed a very heavy deficiency.

1910.

On the 1st January the silver bullion account was again opened in the Loan Ledger with a debit of 102.63 and continued until the 14th June. On the 23rd May there was a debit of 25.39 which was got rid of by means of six transfer entries.

1. 23rd May, 3.75 were debited to the London branch as a loan from the London and Westminster Bank.
2. 7th June, 9.09 were debited to Chotalal Naginchand.
3. 8th June, 3.68 were debited to Chotalal Naginchand.
4. 10th June, 1.48 were debited to the London branch.
5. 14th June, 7.35 were debited to Chotalal Naginchand.
6. 14th June, .03 were debited to charges account.

Meanwhile on the 21st February an account had been opened in the Loan Ledger entitled Narandas Manordas, which is alleged, was really an account of silver transactions conducted by Chunilal with the bank's monies. It opens with a debit item of 15.67 and into it and out of it transfers were made from and to other accounts.

On the 13th April the account was credited with 22 transferred from an account entered in the miscellaneous Ledger on the 2nd April entitled V. P. account Narandas Manordas silver bars. There are many debits for large amounts transferred to the London Branch per margin notably 2.40 on the 25th June 13.68 on the 28th June 5.91 on the 1st August, 1.56 on the 8th August, 2.31 on the 15th August.

On the 19th August there are three debit transfers of 42.58, 38.30, and 47.96 amounting to debit of Narandas Manordas II acct. opened on the 2nd April. N. Manordas III acct. opened on the 21st July and Narandas Manordas IV acct. opened on the 29th July respectively.

On the 1st September the total of 128.85 is credited and debited to yet another acct. opened in the Loan Ledger entitled Narandas Manordas (A.) II. The debit balance of 26.27 in this acct. was brought back to the main acct. on the 30th December. On the 30th December there was a debit of 75.60 in the main amount which was reduced to 43.37 by taking 32.22 which then stood to the credit of Pearl Sales Acct. but was again increased to Rs. 69,65,000 by transferring the balance of Rs. 26,27,000 to debit of Narandas Manordas account. In the meantime two bullion accounts were opened, one in the general ledger on the 8th October and another in the miscellaneous ledger on the 25th October from and to which various transfers were made but the nett result left the other account I have mentioned unaffected.

On the 8th October six items totalling Rs. 79,62,000 were debited to the bullion account general ledger, three of these amounting to Rs. 35,26,000 were credited to Narandas Manordas and three totalling to Rs. 44,36,000 to Narandas Manordas A account.

In bullion account miscellaneous ledger which opened on the 25th October had a debit balance on the 28th October of Rs. 47,76,000 which was transfered to the bullion account in the general ledger. The same day that account was credited with Rs. 90,11,000 which was debited to Moorlidhar Mohanlal and other parties, chiefly Rs. 77,06,000 to Moorlidhar leaving a debit of Rs. 37,27,000 which was credited on the 26th of November and debited to Narandas Manordas Account.

Then the total debits in 1910 were Rs. 1,25,76,000 were made up of as follows:—

1. London Branch	Rs. 3,75,000
2. Chotalal Naginchand ...	Rs. 20,13,000
3. Taken from pearl sales account.	Rs. 32,22,000
4. Narandas Manordas	Rs. 69,65,000
	Rs. ... 125,76,000

Against that credit should be given for 33.76 silver bars at 2000 per bar Rs. 67,52,000 and Rs. 25,98,000 which had been paid as margin on 13,645 bars held by various banks making a total of Rs. 93,50,000.

On the 7th February 1911 at the general meeting the first defendant said "not one ounce of silver is held by their bank on its own account."

Thus the total loss up to the end of 1910 was Rs. 32,26,000.

The silver accounts for this year were still more interlaced. On the 1st January the accounts of Mr. Manordas in the Loan ledger opens with the debit balance of 69.65 carried over from 1910. On the 21st June there was a credit balance of 35.06 which was reduced to 21.62 by debiting 13.44. That was the debit balance of another amount also headed N. Manordas in the Loan ledger which was opened and closed on the 21st June. The numerous items in that account evidently referred to transactions in the London Market. The main account thus continues to the 30th June when a credit of 12 is transferred to a new account of N. Manordas.

On the 11th July there was a credit to that account of 6.93 which was balanced by two debit items.

1. To amount credited to the accountant on 27th June reversal now credited to Pearl Consignment Account 3.29 2. credited to account of proceeds of silver sold 3.64. The account of proceeds of silver sold was opened in the Miscellaneous Ledger on the 11th July with the credit of 3.64. On the 16th September a credit balance in the account of 37.32 was changed into a debit of 29.37 by transferring 66.69 to a "Silved Budli" account. On the 27th December a debit of 34.43 was changed to a credit of 1.31 by transferring 35.75 to the account of Moorlidhar Mohanlal. On the 29th December the credit balance of 1.35 was transferred to an account of N. Manordas in the Loan Ledger which was opened on that day with a debit of 2.59. The resulting debit of 1.23 was transferred to a new ledger.

I now turn to the Pearl Consignment account from which it will be remembered 32.22 had been taken on the 30th December 1910. In 1911 these amounts totalling 31.89 were paid back as follows.—

27th June. To Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co.	5.34
11th July. To N. Manordas and Co. ..	3.29
27th Dec. To M. Mohanlal and Co. ...	23.25
	31.89

thus leaving a small balance of 32 still owing to the Pearl account. On the 27th June the account of Sobhagchand Naginchand was debited with 8.64. That was made up of two items:—(1) 5.34 credit to the Pearl Account. (2) 3.29 credited to N. Manordas. That was the same amount which was again debited to N. Manordas and credited to the Pearl Account on the 11th July. The amount of Moorlidhar Mohanlal was also made use of. As I have already stated the account was debited on the 29th October 1910 with 27.08 which was credited to the Bullion Account. On the 27th December 1911. 35.74 were debited and credited to proceeds of silver sold account and 23.25 were debited and credited to the Pearl Account thus leaving the account of M. Mohanlal with a debit of 73.21 at the end of 1911. The amount of 3.75 due to the London Branch was repaid on the 21st June and debited to the Pearl Account, but reverse entries were made on the 22nd December thus leaving the debit of 3.75 still outstanding.

There are then accounts of Chotalal Naginchand in 1911. Each onening with a debt and closing with the same debit which was carried over to the next ledger. The total was the same as before 20.13. Nothing was charged for interest in those accounts. Therefore the total debits at the end of 1911 amounted to 93.08 made up as follows:—

1. London Branch	3.75.
2. Pearls bought. Pearl amount still due to	31.89.
Pearl account	.32.
3. Chotalal Naginchand	20.13.
4 to M. Mohanlal	35.74.
5 to M. Manordas	1.23.

But beyond this Mr. Bhaishankar has pointed out that the Bank's Silver Books show that at the end of 1911, the bank ought to have held 5,111 silver bars, to which he adds 114 bars due to arrive, the cost of which had been debited to the account of N. Manordas on the 29th December, making a total of 5,225. Against this the bank of Bombay held 3,492 bars and account receipts for 979 bars making a total of 4,471. There was no silver with the bank itself. So there is a deficiency of 754 bars which must have been sold by the bank and the proceeds credited to the various accounts to which I have referred instead of to constituents accounts. The silver proceeds Mr. Bhaishankar estimates at 15.83, making the total loss upto the end of 1911. 108.92 or deducting 32.26, the loss upto the end of 1910, a loss for the year 1911 of 76.66.

1912.

The account of N. Manordas was reopened on the 1st January with the debit balance of 1.23 carried over from 1911. On the 8th January there was a credit of .32 which was transferred to an account opened on that day in the name of M. Nanabhoy also in the Loan Ledger. To this account was debited on the 9th January the two amounts of 23.25 and 35.74 which had reposed for a few days before and after the closing of the year's accounts in the account of Morlidhar Mohanlal.

On the 24th June the debit to the account of M. Nanabhai of 16.88 was transferred to the London Branch.

But on the 1st July a new account in the name of M. Nanabhoy was opened in the Special Ledger and to this account on the 9th July was brought back again the debit of 16.88. On the 23rd December, when there was a debit of 105.53, 30.00 were credited and debited to Sobhagchand Naginchand and 71.29 were credited and debited to Sabhagchand Damodhar. On the 30th December, there was a credit of 11.148 7-1 which was balanced by a similar debit marked 'interest' in pencil. Mr. Bhaishankar has pointed out from certain journal entries of the same date that this amount was really paid to the Bank of Bombay. They are as follows:—

Dr. Sabhagchand Damodhar	18.46.488.9.
Dr. M. Nanabhai	11.148-7.
	18.37.577.
Crt. Bank of Bombay	18.40.000.
Crt. Bank of Bombay	17.577.
	18.57.577.

It may be interesting to note how this account of M. Nanabhoy was utilised for transferring various sums to and fro. On the 10th February an account was opened in the Loan Ledger in the name of Harakhchand Ruphchand with of a Dt. of 8.30 which was transferred to the account of M. Nanabhoy on the 12th July.

On the 13th June an account of N. Manordas was opened with a debit of 12.90.868. On the same day the amount is credited to M. Nanabhoy in two sums of 4.90.865 and 8.00. But on the 12th July N. Manordas is credited with 12.90.868 and M. Nanabhai debited.

On the 15th July M. Nanabhai is credited with 4.22. the amount transferred from the account of silver delivered in July settlement in the Miscellaneous Ledger. On the 28th December, these small balances are transferred to the account of M. Nanabhai from the accounts for silver settlement in October, November and December. I now come to the various debits which survived to the end of 1912.

(1) 3.75 to debit of London Branch on the 1st January were credited to the London Branch on the 2nd May and debited to M. Nanabhoy. On the 13th November, 3.75 were debited to the London Branch and credited to the London Westminster Bank. On the 14th December, 3.75 were debited to the L. W. Bank and credited to M. Nanabhai.

The result was as Mr. Bhaishankar says that the account of M. Nanabhai got a credit of 3.75 to which it was not entitled.

(2) On the 23rd December, six accounts were opened each with a debit of 5.00 in the name of Sabhagchand Damodhar which debits were carried on to the next year. The same day 30.00 were credited to M. Nanabhai.

(3) An account was opened on the 21st December in the name of Sabhagchand Damodhar with a debit of 71.29. That amount was credited to M. Nanabhai on the 23rd. The account closes with a debit of 54.47 which was carried over to the next year. Interest amounting to .38 is not debited until 1913; but must be taken into account in 1912.

Thus the total debits are:—

1. L. Branch	3.75.
2. Sabhagchand Naginlal	30.
3. Sabhagchand Damodhar	54.85.
	Total 88.60.

Against that the bank held silver bars numbering 2,152 which at Mr. Bhaishankar's estimate of 2,400 per bar amounted to 51.00 leaving a net loss upto the end of 1912 of 36.72.

1913.

The account of M. Nanabhai begins again on the 9th January. On the 29th January, 85.04 are debited under the description advance repaid. As a matter of fact this amount was made up of 30.00 and interest and credited to Sabhagchand Naginchand and 54.85 credited to Sabhagchand Damodhar. On the 14th June, 31.65 were credited and debited to the London Branch and 71.00 were also credited and debited to various merchants' accounts. On the 30th June, there was a debit of 9.36.397 which was balanced by a credit of 9.36.397 said to be received from the Comptoire National. In the account of the June, silver settlement .63.002 were also credited as received from the Comptoire National. On the 1st July the total of these two sums 10.00 was again debited to the reopened account of M. Nanabhoy as amount transferred for cash at call with banks.

On the 19th July the items of 31.65 above referred to was again debited and out of the 71.00.20,00 were debited on the 17th October. and the rest on various in various accounts on various dates. On the 9th January, M. Nanabhoy is credited with .91 transferred from the December settlement account. On the 15th June, the amount is debited 1817 transferred from the April settlement account. On the 10th June, 2.47 are credited transferred from the May settlement account.

2.04 to Dt., of the June settlement account was debited to an account opened in the name of Narandas Manordas, which was closed on the 28th July by crediting and debiting it to the July settlement account. The balance on the July settlement was carried on to the August settlement when a debit balance of 1.25 was transferred on the 16th September to an account which had been opened on the 28th August entitled proceeds of ready silver sold through Narandas Manordas. A credit balance of .58 on the November settlement account was transferred to the account of M. Nanabhoy, on the 27th November the last item in the account which then showed a debit of 84.04. In addition to this a bullion account had been opened which had debit at the end of 23.72 and the 3.75 to debit of the London Branch, still continued, making a total debit of 111.51 against which the bank held 4 bars of silver which realised 8803.3.6.

In addition to the main items transferred from and to the various silver accounts to which I have particularly referred, there are numberless other items transferred in the same way to further the main object of concealing the bank transactions. In the appendices hereto I have set out the main accounts in silver with the principal transfers affected from time to time.

NO PROFIT AFTER 1908.

The corrected balance sheets compiled by Mr. Bhaishankar show that the bank after 1908 never earned any profits except in 1912 when the profits were not sufficient to wipe off the losses of the then previous years. The mere perusal of these accounts of silver transactions in the Bank's books left little room for doubt, that they related to transactions carried on solely by Chunilal himself. But whatever doubts there may have been were swept away by the cross-examination of plaintiff's witnesses by counsel for the 4th defendant. The petition of the 19th November referred to an alleged syndicate which in the name of M. Nanabhai & Co., was supposed to be carrying on large transactions in silver with Chunilal's assistance. It is not clear what gave rise to

(Continued on page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Catholic Ladies Association:—Concert in aid of the Women's Branch of War and Relief Fund, Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, 9-30 p.m.

Open Air Concert, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, Mar. 5.

P. & O. s. s. Caledonia with English Mails of the 18th ultimo, due at 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., The Cinema Ballet "Excelsior."

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

March 4.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 11th March 1916.

Fort.—Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Lce.-Corpl. F. A. Borrisow.

Salsette.—Lce.-Sergt. F. B. Sadler and Lce.-Corpl. L. W. A. Herbert.

Fort. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

Santa Cruz.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7 a.m.

Musketry. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved this week end for members who have not completed their Class Firing.

Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis (1.A.) on Monday the 6th instant at 6 p.m. Rendezvous Volunteer Club Marine Lines.

Parades.—The Squadron A. B. C. and D. Troops will parade on Tuesday 7th March at 7 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (All members will attend). Dress.—Drill order, with arms, khaki shirts.

A and B Troops will parade on Thursday 9th March at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. All members will attend.

Dress.—Drill order with arms, khaki shirts.

C and D Troops.—N. C. O.'s class at the Camp Riding School Santa Cruz on Wednesday 8th instant at 7 a.m.

Annual Camp.—The Annual Camp of Exercise will commence on Saturday 11th March as per detailed circular and members are reminded that they will rendezvous at Matunga Road Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway at 3-51 p.m. and march to Camp. Train leaves Church Gate Station 3 20 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—The B. B. & C. I. Railway has kindly consented to make the usual concession to the Corps for the period of Camp (viz) a season ticket for Rs. 5 (with a deposit of Re. 1 which will be refunded on expiration of ticket), application to be made at the Season Ticket Office Church Gate Station.

Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will inspect the Corps on the morning of Tuesday the 21st March.

A. E. BAIRD, Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. B. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

March, 3.

49. Parade.—"B" Company will parade on Friday, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters. Every man is expected to attend.

50. Cadet Parade.—The Cadet Battalion will parade on Saturday, March 11th, at time and place to be notified later, for Field Training in the vicinity of Ghat Kopar.

52. Medals.—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 3.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. E. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

No. 76—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 27th February, 1916:—

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant W. H. Stubbs.

No. 77—Parades.

NOS. 1 & 2 COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

Sunday 5th instant, at 8 a.m. 6" B. L. C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Practice.

Practice will take place on March 19th. All members must attend this practice unless a medical certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

Battery Drill:—Sundays 11 a.m. and Fridays 4.45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

Gun Drill:—Wednesdays 8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

Leave:—Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding Company.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 82—Parades.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m. on Monday the 6th instant for defence light manning.

Captain, B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B B & C I Rv Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W S Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

March.—To the Front	Hume
Overture.—Lutspiel	Keler Bela
Valse.—Mon Reve	Waldteufel
Selection.—Les cloches des Carneville	Planquette
Russian Dance.—Danse des Zuaves	Leslie
Selection.—Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll
Japanese Romance	Moret
	Poppies.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, Fao, Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Bahrein and Busra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-morrow, at 6 p.m., (B. T.), when Swami Bhoomanundjee will deliver a lecture on "The Philosophy of the Gita."

BANKURA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Secretary Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, Calcutta, begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of a contribution of a thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) from Mr. Tapidas D. Sanghvi, Joint Honorary Secretary, Bankura Famine Relief Fund.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Thakurlal Desai will expound Bhagwat Gita in English to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

MAROL ENGLISH SCHOOL.

His Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun will proceed to-morrow to Marol to lay the foundation stone of the new school building of the Marol English School, established by the Bombay East Indian Association.

REPORTED THEFT.

Javerilal Dalsukh, a "mehta" in a firm of goldsmiths in Shaikh Memon Street, reports to the Police, the theft of a bar of silver, weighing 3,055 tolas, valued at Rs. 2,500, from amongst others from his master's strong-room.

PATHARE PRABHU STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Students' Union, Mr. M. R. Jayakar Bar.-at-Law will deliver a lecture on "The Heroines of Bhavabhuti" in the Granthasangrahalaya Hall, Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, Thakurdwar, to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The next social gathering will be held in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, will deliver a lecture on "Gems from Jnaneshwari." The lecture is open to the public.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

On Monday next at 6-30 (S.T.) a public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered in the Hall of the Good Life League (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Cama Street, Fort) by Pandit Vishwamitra Kanshik, on "True Prayer." The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

HINDU UNION CLUB BOMBAY.

The third lecture of the Hemant Vyakhyan Mala will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Girgaon Municipal Girls' School (Girgaum Back Road Old Covt. Book Depot Building) when Mr. H. G. Anjaria will speak in Gujarati and Mr. K. M. Javeri, will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The social gathering of the past and present students of the Ambulance Classes organised by Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held to-day at 4.45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Allbless Baug, Girgaum.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

A programme of sports for poor children was arranged at Agripada near the Municipal Urdu School on Thursday last in which over a 100 children, Hindu and Mahomedan, took part. The programme consisted of running races and jumps. Prizes to the winners were distributed by Mr. B. N. Motiwalla.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR SOCIETIES' UNION.

There will be a meeting of the Bombay Christian Endeavor Societies' Union in the Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, this evening at 5-30 (S.T.). Mrs. Gates and others will address the meeting. Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar, President of the Union will take the chair.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

There will be a grand Ladies Concert to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of the well-known Bai Saraswatibai, in aid of the Building Fund of the institution and it is hoped that lovers of Indian Music will not miss this rare opportunity provided of hearing the ladies students of the Vidyalaya in a public concert.

FIRE IN A COTTON MILL.

A fire broke out at 11-20 p.m. on Thursday in a corrugated iron godown, situated in the premises of the Kohinoor Mill at Dadar. The fire engines quickly turned up and put out the fire in about 20 minutes. The godown contained cotton waste and blown cotton and the damage is estimated about Rs. 8,000, which is covered by insurance with the Yorkshire. The origin of the fire is not known.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. mail steamer Sardinia, leaving Bombay, to-morrow:—

Mr and Mrs Anderson, Mrs A W Apperley and infant, Mr Belfield, Mr R C Castle, Mr Clark, Mr B A Collins, I.C.S., Mrs H G Cotton, Mr Damiano, Miss Dunn, Rev E Evans, Mdme Gosselin and child, Mr L Hopkins, Mr W B Hyslop, Mrs Kellner, Mr J E Kernick, Mr Kilgour, Mrs L'Estrange Mr H A F Linsday, Mrs Lindsay, child, infant and nurse, Mr T M Lorimer, Mr D W Macdonald, Miss C MacMillan, Mrs R H Maddox, Miss Maddox, Maharaj Kumari Pretiva Mander, Mr J Y Mann, Mr Mason, Mr and Mrs A D McPhail, Mr T Milnes, Mr G Paterson, Miss E M Peacock, Mr Roberts, Miss J M Rodger, Mr and Mrs W Smith, Mrs G R Sutton, Mr A M Turnbull, Mrs Turnbull, Mr T A Whitmore, Mrs Whitmore and child, Mr P R Wilson, Mrs B Wilson, Mr and Mrs W Y Wyndham, Mr J Stead, Miss C M H Madeley; Mrs C M Perkins, Mr W G Dingwall and Miss B Hunter.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Whatever changes there may be in the public taste in film—and it is certain that the future will bring changes—the detective drama will probably always remain with us. Superior persons may sneer and make disparaging remarks about this class of production, but the public as a whole dearly loves a detective. If anyone doubts it, let him consider the case of the novel, which in twenty years has undergone an equal number of changes. We have had the problem novel, the dialect novel, the historical novel, etc. Each of them has had its boom year, and each has gradually had to make way for something else. But throughout the whole of the period the detective novel has maintained its popularity, and it is as eagerly read to-day as it was 20 years ago. One of the best films of this class to be seen for a long time is the "Rats of Society," a Cines production, which the New Alexandra management are screening from to-day. It has all the elements which go to the making of a good detective story, plot and counterplot following each other in rapid sequence. Some of the situations are intensely dramatic, and the skill with which they are handled must excite the admiration of the most bigoted critic. The main incidents of the story are as follows:—The League of Light possess a great treasure coveted by the band of three. Barber, an old Indian official, is the custodian of the treasure, and for safety he carries the key of the casket in a locket. The band of three—Rats of Society—determine to secure the key and the treasure. They adopt various schemes to obtain it but fail, because Polar, the detective is too smart for them. In the end the villains are defeated and the treasure is saved. The programme also includes the Gaumont Graphic, red hot from the front, a sensational Railway Drama, and a two-reel feature farce, featuring the Cinema rage, Charles Chaplin in the leading rôle.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

A NOVEL OFFER BY MESSRS PATHE FRERES.

"In Wu Fang and in his wily confederate, Long Sing Craig Kennedy seems to have found an opposition worthy of his tempered metal." Thus may be summed up the trend of the story of "The New Exploits of Elaine," now being shown at the Imperial Cinema with tremendous success. There is one feature about this Elaine series, that they tread a path never before essayed in film land. They have the charm of novelty, and hold in the hearts of the people the places formerly occupied by Leeoq and Sherlock Holmes only.

A novel kind of offer is made by Messrs. Pathe's this week in conjunction with the Imperials, that of giving away 100 "Elaine" Hats to the first 100 lady applicants. The hat is an exact replica of one worn by Miss Pearl White in some of her most daring exploits.

The programme includes many other interesting films besides the Gazette.

"THE BROKEN COIN."

The story is unreeled every week in a way that is bound to keep up the interest of the audience. It is the tale of an imaginary principality told in a simple way and no expense has been spared in the staging of the picture which has some of the most magnificent scenes ever produced before a Camera. With a cast headed by Francis Ford and Grace Cunard America's most popular we see some of the most dramatic and thrilling acting.

CRUELTY TO FOWLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The humanitarians in India feel extremely grateful to you for the inestimable services you have been rendering to the cause of the defenceless dumbness of the world. I read the two letters on the above subject in your recent issues, and I have no doubt that your valuable cooperation will go a great way in rectifying the evil complained of much in the same way as it removed in some measure the grievances of the passengers who had hitherto been condemned to over-crowding, and to vexations rummaging of their luggage at Viramgam. I speak from personal experience that the railway authorities have given their serious attention to the grievances of the Third Class passengers. I hope and believe that your European readers will evince the same spirit of *active* sympathy with the sufferings of fowls and animals huddled together in our trains and steamships. In Europe and America such cruelties would not be tolerated for a moment and I don't see why India should lag behind in this beneficient work.—Yours, etc.

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Bombay, 3rd Mar.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

LECTURES ON COTTON TRADE.

Prof. J. A. Todd's special course of three lectures at Sydenham College on the Cotton Trade will be given on the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

The chair at the first lecture will be taken by Mr. N. N. Wadia; at the second by Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas; at the third by Mr. Herbert Greaves.

Prof. Todd has been expressly released by the Syndicate of the Punjab University in order to enable him to accept the invitation tendered him from Bombay. It is hoped that the public—especially those in any way connected with Bombay's greatest industry—will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear these addresses by an Economist who has for years made all questions connected with Cotton his special study. The lectures are open to all free of charge.

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

A Single, three Doubles and four Mixed Doubles were played yesterday, and again several of the matches were very close and interesting. Now that the semi-final stages are to hand, the form is naturally good and the numbers of onlookers very large. People are already turning up early in order to be sure of good places.

The Single was the replay of the unfinished game between Simms and Shete. As remarked when they first met, Sims was very erratic and literally gave away a large number of points. He now started in the same manner, and lost the first set by a wide margin, but after that he settled down more to his real game. Placing well and skimming the net, he was all over his opponent, in the next two sets.

It was rather hard on him to have to follow up three sets by appearing in the Mixed Doubles. Here he was once again very erratic and lost chances where he had the others well cornered. Mrs. Anstey played up to her reputation, was very active and returned almost every shot that came near her, however hard. On the other hand, Mrs. Row was allowed to have very little of the game, but if her strokes lacked the same power she was steady. Green poached a great deal too much, but there was no getting away from the strength of his play. He volleyed well, and his swinging shots were not only sure but very hard to return. The latter pair lost the second set, but in the third they established a 5—1 lead and went out after losing the next two.

Chinmulgund and Fyzee put up a remarkably fine performance by beating Ali Raza and Ali Khan in three splendid sets. The play was excellent all through, and with the four standing at the service line some brilliant rallies were seen. Fyzee was cool and careful as ever, whereas Chinmulgund played the best game we have seen him play, even when he took the Doubles with his present partner's brother. His service was often telling and his volleying splendid. Ali Khan was often deadly at the net, but otherwise not up to his previous form. His partner was consistently good, and used admirable judgment in many instances. The latter pair went off very distinctly in the last set.

Gunjikar and Wagle will be a tough pair to beat, and they did not take long to dispose of W. Reid and Calvocoressi. Play all round was smart, but the winners were too steady for the others.

Engineer and Naoroji were also too good for Pandit and Gupta though the last named volleyed quite well.

Lady Tata and Ranga Rao had all their work cut out to beat Mrs. Kemp and Jackson. On his side Ranga Rao did more than his share of the work, keeping the ball very low with a deal of "cut" on and deadly with over-head shots. But for being too strong sometimes, Lady Tata was useful on the back line. Mrs. Kemp served rather a large number of double faults, but put across plenty of fine shots, if inclined to find the net too often instead of a steadier game. Jackson was good at the net, but he and his partner did not combine very well.

Mrs. Portlock and Cheetham gave Mr. and Mrs. England a very hard first set. Cheetham played his well judged game and Mrs. Portlock put over many good swings. Mrs. England was at first right off her game, but the two improved very materially and won the second set with ease.

Mr. and Mrs. Jukes proved too good for Barraclough and Mrs. Blunt, who has not been seen playing as much this season. Both ladies shewed good form, Mrs. Jukes in particular remarkably reliable and making openings for her partner at the net with her powerful long drives just within or on the back line.

The following are the results:—

SINGLES.

Simms beat Shete, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Chinmulgund and Fyzee beat Ali Raza and Ali Khan, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2.

Gunjikar and Wagle beat W. Reid and Calvocoressi, 6—2, 6—1.

Engineer and Naoroji beat Pandit and Gupta, 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Lady Tata and Ranga Rao beat Mrs. Kemp and Jackson, 6—4, 8—6.

Mrs. England and Mr. England beat Mrs. Portlock and Cheetham, 11—9, 6—1.

Mrs. Jukes and Mr. Jukes beat Mrs. Blunt and Barraclough, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Row and Green beat Mrs. Anstey and Simms, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Full results:—

SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Cheetham beat Modi, 6—2, 8-10, 6—1; England W. O. Dr. Fyzee; Chinmulgund beat Pandit, 6—2, 6—1; Mehta beat Parker, 6—3, 6—3; Ali Raza beat Karve, 6—3, 8—6; Ranga Rao beat Calvocoressi, 6—2, 6—0; Burn beat Pruce, 7—5, 6—1; Simms beat Chief of Manavadar, 6—1, 6—0; Shete beat Chaubal, 6—2, 6—1.

SECOND ROUND.

Engineer beat Merchant, 6—2, 6—1; Shimidzu beat Jukes, 6—1, 6—1; Gupta beat Gangla, 6—2, 6—1; Fyzee beat Grandhi, 6—4, 6—2; Ali Khan beat Kemble, 7—5, 6—3; Gilbert beat Cheetham, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4; England beat Chinmulgund, 6—3, 6—3; Ali Raza beat Mehta, 6—3, 6—3; Ranga Rao beat Burn, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; Chandavarkar beat Dr. Thakkar, 6—3, 6—4; Bunbury beat Bhagwat, 6—2, 6—1; Wagle beat Harwood, 6—3, 6—0; Naoroji beat Shiveswakar, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Gunjikar beat Shirgaokar, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1; Green beat Shah, 6—0, 6—0; Simms beat Shete, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0.

THIRD ROUND.

Shimidzu beat Engineer, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; Gupta beat Fyzee, 5—7, 8—6, 6—0; Bunbury beat Chandavarkar, 6—2, 6—2; Wagle beat Naoroji, 6—3, 6—0.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Ali Raza and Ali Khan beat Jackson and Simms, 6—4, 6—4; England and Kemble beat Burn and Fido, 6—2, 6—3; Kanga and Modi beat Morarji and Merchant, 6—3, 6—2; Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Shimidzu and Yamamato, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5; Pandit and Gupta W. O. Modi and Karve; Engineer and Naoroji beat Cheetham and Jukes. 6—3, 6—2, replayed; W. Reid and Calvocoressi beat Harwood and Pruce, 2—6, 7—5, 8—6.

SECOND ROUND.

Barraclough and Bunbury beat Chief of Manavadar and Ranga Rao, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4; Green and Parker beat Dastur and Mehta, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; Ali Raza and Ali Khan beat England and Kemble, 11—9, 4—6, 7—5; Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Kanga and Modi, 6—0, 10—8; Morarji and Bhadkamkar beat Abdul Khalique and Dr. Thakkar, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; Vakeel and Chandavarkar beat Visram and Shakoor, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5; Gunjikar and Wagle beat W. Reid and Calvocoressi, 6—2, 6—1; Engineer and Naoroji beat Pandit and Gupta, 6—3, 6—2.

THIRD ROUND.

Green and Parker beat Barraclough and Bunbury, 6—1, 6—3; Morarji and Bhadkamkar beat Vakeel and Chandavarkar, 6—2, 6—4; Chinmulgund and Fyzee beat Ali Raza and Ali Khan, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Ranga Rao and Lady Tata beat Chinmulgund and Miss M. Meyers, 6—2, 7—5; Jackson and Mrs. Kemp beat Wassodeo and Dr. Miss de Joss, 6—2, 6—0; England and Mrs. England, beat Kemble and Mrs. Reynolds. 6—6, 6—1, 7—5; Cheetham and Mrs. Portlock beat Baker and Miss Simcox, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; Green and Mrs. Row beat Gupta and Mrs. Gupta, 6—1, 6—1; Simms and Mrs. Anstey beat Fido and Mrs Linburg, 6—2, 6—2; Jukes and Mrs. Jukes beat W. Reid and Mrs. Reid, 6—2, 6—1.

SECOND ROUND.

Ranga Rao and Lady Tata beat Jackson and Mrs. Kemp, 6—4, 8—6; Mr. and Mrs. England beat Cheetham and Mrs. Portlock, 11—9, 6—1; Mr. and Mrs. Jukes beat Barraclough and Mrs. Blunt, 6—3, 6—4; Green and Mrs. Row beat Simms and Mrs. Anstey, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE V. HOSPITAL-SHIP TAKALA.

A cricket match arranged by Mr. T. C. Greenop, Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade, came off on Thursday on the Brigade pitch at the rear of the Head Fire Brigade Station, Byculla, between two teams composed respectively of the officers of the Hospitalship Takala and of the officers of the Fire Brigade. The visitors, who had first knock at the wicket, totalled 56, to which Goodwin and Brown contributed 21 and 15 respectively. The Fire Brigade officers' team replied with a total of 73, Thompson and Greenop making 23 and 14 respectively. The match thus resulted in a win for the Fire Brigade team by 17 runs.

STONES AS MONEY.

In their annual bullion report Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. mention that in the Island of Usp, among the Caroline Islands, which passed from Spanish to German sovereignty after the Spanish-American war by purchase, and had now passed into the possession of Great Britain by capture, stone money called 'fei' is used as a medium of exchange. It consists of large, solid thick stone wheels, ranging in diameter from one to 12ft., having a central hole through which a pole can be inserted.

The value represented by the stone naturally is proportionate to its size. The limestone of which the "fei" is composed must be of fine white grain to be considered good delivery. Yet there seems to be no real necessity for delivery at all, for it is quite customary to earmark the money, as it were, and leave it in its old position outside the first owner's hut, an excellent provision, considering the bulkiness of the material. The owner for the time being possesses, meanwhile, power to wield the influence which attaches to this visible display of wealth. Indeed, he would not lose this power even if the "fei" were immovable. It is said that an exceptionally fine "fei" was lost at sea whilst in transit upon a raft from the place of manufacture, and it was decided that the mere drop overboard was too trifling a detail to interfere with its marketable worth, and the owner continued to retain the potential value which its ownership conveyed.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. also mention other countries which have had to find a substitute for gold. Owing to the difficulty of providing small change quickly enough in war time, the Russian Government has printed the designs of the 10, 15, and 20 kopeck denominations of the Romanoff Jubilee Postage Stamp Issue upon thick paper, and, by lettering upon the reverse side, has authorised them to be used as currency, with the same legal tender as silver subsidiary money. Iron money was put into circulation in Germany from October 1 last, when one hundred million 5-pfennig pieces were issued. In Mexico, during the military struggle for the presidency of the Republic, various expedients had to be adopted. Tramway car tickets have been used for small change, and cardboard money about one inch by two, was issued by different leaders in the struggle.

BEAMAN BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The Sub-Committee of the Beaman Bombay Chess Club appointed to handicap and arrange for the carrying out of the Tournament, have received as follows:—

Those who have entered for the Tournament should be placed according to their merits under A., B., C. and D. Classes. The names of those placed in their respective classes to be posted up on the Notice Board of the Club.

Those of the A. Class shall give to B. a King's pawn and take black.

Those of the A. Class shall give to C. a Queen's knight and take white.

Those of the A. Class shall give to D. a Queen's rook and take white.

Those of the B. Class shall give to C. a King's Bishop's pawn and take white.

Those of the B. Class shall give to D. a Queen's knight and a King's Bishop's pawn and take white.

Those of the C. Class shall give to D. a Queen's knight and take white.

That the Tournament shall commence from Monday, the 6th March, and shall terminate by the 15th April next, but the Committee reserves to itself the right to extend by one week to those who have not been able to play all the games by the 15th April. The room of the Club will be open for the Tournament from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 3 to 9 p.m. The players should arrange amongst themselves the time and day of their games, of which a day's previous notice should be given to any member of the Committee present or to the peon in attendance.

That Messrs. DeCunha, Banjee and Varavia be the referees in case of any doubt or dispute between the players; they may, by consent of the players of the game, be referred to decide jointly or one of them singly, their or his decision shall be final, but should the referee or referees feel himself or themselves unable to decide the question in that event the matter to be referred to the Committee and their decision shall be final.

PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

PROBLEMS OF HIGH-SPEED MACHINES

For those who are interested in the development of that complex yet highly useful instrument the high-speed printing telegraph, a paper read before the Manchester Local Section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in mail week, may prove an attraction. This, paper, by Mr. H. H. Harrison, writes the "Standard" contained a wealth of detail and reviewed the principles and practice relating to all the progressive developments in this important branch of engineering. Mr. Harrison's conclusions are that the last few years, have seen the triumphant advance of the five unit equal-letter alphabet, and that for military reasons hand Morse code working will never entirely disappear.

On the other hand, he points out that the use of the Morse code for high-capacity printing telegraphs means delicately constructed machines at both ends of the line, and all the complexity imposed by the necessity for differential feed devices where unequal letter alphabets are adopted. This involves high first cost, and possibly heavy maintenance. One hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty words per minute are perhaps the limits of commercially satisfactory operation, and this can easily be beaten by other methods.

The application of type-printing telegraphs to large cable systems, said Mr. Harrison, offers difficulties other than those associated with engineering. The engineering side of the problem, however, has been assisted by the introduction in recent years of a number of highly efficient amplifying devices. These considerably increase the speed of the cable core. Amongst them are the magnifying relay due to Heurtley and the jet relay of Axel Orling.

The drawback to all these devices lies in the fact that in duplex working, owing to their extreme sensitiveness, it is not possible to secure a balance sufficiently precise to eliminate "jars" when the home transmitter is operated. On the other hand, by applying the sine-wave method recently invented by Colonel Squire the balancing trouble might be largely overcome.

A further drawback to the use of the magnifying relay, said the author of the Manchester paper, is that it causes a long cable to become extremely sensitive to disturbance, which the syphon recorder does not reveal. Assuming, however, that with a moderate degree of magnification the speed of a cable could be pushed up sufficiently to secure 25 words per minute per channel for a double duplex, it might be worth doing for special Transatlantic work such as rush "stock" traffic.

The 40 to 45 words per minute per channel obtainable on the modern multiple system with keyboard perforators, automatic stop and start of transmitter, and distributor driven by the phonic wheel, was not necessarily the attainable limit.

Other questions, said Mr. Harrison, about which there have been differences of opinion, concern the relative merits of page or tape-printing, and the use of type-wheels or type-bars for translators. The author was of the opinion that on the less important circuits the type-wheel tape-printer, on account of its low first cost, has a large field, and as the trunk circuits become equipped with high-capacity multiplex systems, the tape printer, especially if provided with reperforators and arranged to be worked by perforated tape, will be increasingly adopted.

On the other hand, for the high-capacity circuit the page printer would hold undisputed sway, as it provides the maximum of labour-saving.

That the type-bar page printer would come to be the pattern adopted, the author had very little doubt; not that satisfactory type-wheel page printers could not be made, but because, type-writers being in commercial demand by the million, there existed a ready-made translating mechanism which is much more durable than any type-wheel apparatus can possibly be.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 4, 1916.

BUDGET REFLECTIONS.

It is gratifying to note that the trend of opinion on Sir William Meyer's statesmanlike Budget is, on the whole, favourable. There will be croakers till the crack of doom,—it pleases them to croak and the doom does not crack! The particular variety of croakers may be discounted for the very simple reason that they actually believe that India exists for the exaltation of Calcutta, and that, whatever may be the pressing exigencies of the Empire, politically or financially, the section of the community whose interests they represent must be free to go as they please and, particularly, be exempt from taxation. It is an ignoble rôle to play in this the greatest crisis with which the Empire can possibly be faced. The Calcutta criticism is in part offensive and, in substance, inconsequential. The "Englishman" strikes the right note when it says that the Budget should be regarded as a War Budget, and many allowances must be made in the case of a war budget. There is more than a mere debating point made by our contemporary when it says that the increased income-tax has not been accompanied by an effective scheme to rope in thousands of wealthy evaders. In principle, we agree that it was mistaken policy to have left the so-called "exemptions" under the Income-Tax unaffected. It is literally true to say that thousands of wealthy evaders obtain the benefit of these exemptions, who are not entitled to any exemption whatsoever, judged by any standards regulating the interests of the public fisc. Their incomes are fairly secure,—permanently so; they are easily ascertained on the basis of the *peshkush* they pay; and their taxation will be least felt. Whatever alarmist arguments might be plausibly urged against this roping-in of the wealthy evaders, in peace time, they can hardly, in decency, be advanced in war time.

While, therefore, we regret that Sir William Meyer has missed a splendid opportunity of properly broadening the basis of direct taxation in this country while broadening the basis of indirect taxation; we are disposed to think that it was perhaps as well to have framed a Budget which would meet with general acceptance. A heroic Budget,—even one framed on revolutionary lines,—would have met with warm welcome: the splendid loyalty of the country attests it. We must dismiss the random talk about the invidious burdens imposed upon the trade,—as if trade elsewhere and everywhere within the Empire has not been subjected to invidious burdens, and as if, too, the Empire's trade is not going to advance, after the war, in a manner and to a degree undreamed of in times of piping peace. The same spirit of caution,—excessive caution, perhaps, but for all that, statesmanlike caution,—has influenced the Government in leaving cotton alone. Any change effected in the existing tariff must be of a tentative character and subject to settlement when much larger issues connected with Empire-trade come to be discussed. In the circumstances, it was certainly the part of wisdom to have left the whole position intact. The Indian Government's pronouncement is even more valuable than any mere tinkering for temporary purposes could possibly have been. The Indian Government's position is clear and emphatic. It is committed to the policy of materially enhancing the import duties, while leaving the notorious Excise Duty unaffected, "subject to the possibility of its being altogether abolished when financial circumstances are more favourable." It is perhaps difficult to reconcile oneself to the idea that the Excise Duties were imposed or are maintained purely as a measure of financial necessity, but it is something to be told that when the clouds roll over, the Excise Duties will be done away with. No sacrifice that the country may be called upon to make will be too great a price to pay for ridding the statute-book of this most undesirable tax. We are not exactly finding fault with the Finance Member for deferring to the Imperial Government in this matter, but, on the other hand, we are thankful to him for holding out the certain hope of eventual amelioration in this respect.

The most distinctive feature of the Budget is undoubtedly this, that practically all classes of possible taxpayers are included in the new levy. Of course, some classes might have been made to pay who have escaped hitherto, under a rule of examption founded on no discoverable principle. Others,—and notably the poorest classes who are among those who pay the salt-tax,—might have been spared altogether. The late Mr. J. K. Cross, a Liberal Under-Secretary of State for India in the 80's, truly said that the Indian Finance Member who would take off the salt tax altogether would prove as great a benefactor as Robert Peel, who gave his people free food. Mr. Cross's aspiration is as yet unrealised. That is because, the framers of the Indian Budget have usually fought shy of great principles of taxation,—of grappling with the fundamentals of fiscal policy and have been content to live from hand to mouth, as it were. By dint of starving the Provincial Governments in lean years and leaving the Imperial Government on the margin of solvent safety, they have endeavoured to tide over bad times. The need for a really constructive policy will be increasingly felt, after the war. No fiscal arrangement can, in our opinion, be stable which permits the present glaring inequalities in the taxation of land, from complete exemption from enhanced taxation in the so-called permanently settled tracts, to the unconscionable and inquisitorial methods of enhancing the assessment in the so-called temporarily settled tracts. A suggested increase of a quarter of an anna in the Public Works Cess, in permanently settled tracts, even for such purposes as improvement of communications and spread of education, raises a howl before which the Finance Department quails; but the same Department is adamant against the protests of landholders under ryotwari tenure whose assessments are periodically revised once in thirty, sometimes, twenty or even fifteen years, by a process of scientific survey and resettlement the intricacies of which defy analysis. The new taxation thus rendered possible is of prodigious dimensions, but no legislation is necessary,—it is all done departmentally! Then, again, no system of public finance can be sound which leaves the Provincial shorn and left shivering in the cold, whenever it suits Imperial purposes to do so. These, however, are questions for the future. For the time being, we must be content with Sir William Meyer's workmanlike arrangement and hope for more sweeping changes in later years.

Notes of the Day.

War and the Contempt for Science.

A long and distinguished list of names of men renowned in the world of science, is appended to a letter sent out to the English press in mail week urging the national danger incurred, as the letter says, in the British contempt for science. The writers include Sir William Crookes, Sir Ray Lankester, Dr. Karl Pearson, Sir William Ramsay, Lord Rayleigh and many others, who have formed themselves into a Reorganisation Committee to direct public attention to the effect of physical science on war. It is admitted on all sides, they say, that we have suffered checks since the war began, due directly as well as indirectly, to a lack of knowledge on the part of our legislators and administrative officials of what is called "science" or "physical science." Not only are the highest Ministers of the State described as innocent of knowledge of science, but the same defect is said to run through almost all the public departments of the Civil Service. The defect is again nearly universal in the House of Commons, and is shared by the general public. An important exception is, however, admitted and that is furnished by the Navy and also by the medical service of the Army.

An Example of Ignorance.

As an example of the ignorance deplored is instanced

the public statement of a member of the Government, unchallenged when made—that his colleague should be excused for not having prevented the exportation of lard to Germany, since it had only recently been discovered that glycerine (used in the manufacture of explosives) could be obtained from lard. The fact is, on the contrary, that the chemistry of soap-making and the accompanying production of glycerine is very ancient history.

The remedy suggested is a great change in the education which is administered to the class from which these officials are drawn, by giving an equal, if not, preponderating share of marks to science in the competitive examinations. How imperative is the change, it is urged, will be apparent, from the fact that

while for entrance into Woolwich science has within the last few years been made compulsory, for Sandhurst in still remains optional. This college is probably the only military institution in Europe where science is not included in the curriculum.

A Letter from Mr. Churchill.

A propos of the appeal which Lord Kitchener made at the Guildhall gathering on Wednesday for all men possible for the army and unceasing supplies, the following letter from Mr. (now Major) Churchill will be found interesting. It was read by Mrs Churchill at the large gathering of 2,000 munition workers in London addressed by Mr. Lloyd George on February 4. The interest of the letter is enhanced from the fact that it was received on the night previous to the meeting direct from the trenches and that it contains a great tribute to Mr. Lloyd George's services:—

During the war Mr. Lloyd George has had to do and say a good many unpopular things in order that our armies in the field shall be abundantly supplied with all the munitions they require. By doing his duty steadfastly in this matter, he has established a lasting claim on the goodwill of the soldiers and the respect of the workmen. The results of his work,—which is also yours,—are always obvious at the front, and our infantry in the trenches are cheered when they see British guns able to reply sometimes threefold for every German shell and always to repay with interest.

During the campaign of 1916, if the exertions which are now being made in the workshops of Great Britain are maintained without flagging, we ought for the first time in this conflict to meet the enemy on equal terms, and even with advantage which will steadily increase. When the war is over and victory has crowned our arms, every man or woman who has not been afraid to risk or sacrifice life or position, or flinch from strenuous and monotonous toil, in the common cause will have a lifelong satisfaction.

It has fallen to the men and women of our generation to bear the woe and burden of this mighty conflict, and of them will also be recorded that in time of trial they did not fail.

Soldier's Heart.

The "soldier's heart" is one of the traditions of military medical science. No wonder that volumes have been written about it embodying a variety of contradictory views. At the time of the American Civil War, American doctors had the opportunity for studying it very carefully, and about the same time a Committee was appointed in England to make investigations about it. The Committee after sitting for five years made a Report to the effect that the peculiar form of heart affection common among soldiers was due to the form of accoutrement then in vogue, whose effect was supposed to restrict the heart's action. As a result of this Report, a change was made in the accoutrement. The trouble, however, persisted. Another theory has ascribed it to the over-expansion of the chest as a result of the "setting up drill," while the popular view has been that over-exhaustion is at the bottom of it. Whatever may be the real cause, the present war has afforded another opportunity for its investigation. Two English specialists have already come to the conclusion, after examining hundreds of men who were reported as suffering from "soldier's heart," that at least ninety per cent. were not cases of heart disease at all, or not primarily so, but of general exhaustion, in which the heart naturally suffered in common with the other vital organs.

Death-rate in Tarwadi.

In November last the Corporation of Bombay was moved to ascertain the causes of the apparently extremely high general death-rate and tuberculosis death-rate in the Tarwadi section of E. Ward of the city. The Municipal Commissioner has now forwarded to the Corporation a Report from the Executive Health Officer, which clearly shows that the apprehensions that were entertained in some quarters that Tarwadi section was particularly insanitary are groundless. The general death-rate in the city in 1912, 1913 and 1914, was 39.77, 32.47 and 32.52 respectively, while the same in Tarwadi during the same years was 68.07, 52.03 and 51.43 respectively. The tuberculosis death-rate in the city in those years was 2.85, 2.19 and 1.92, while in Tarwadi, the same was 5.06, 2.81 and 2.99 respectively.

The Explanation.

These figures might lead one to conclude that the death-rate is abnormally high in Tarwadi, but Dr. Turner gives the real explanation of the phenomenon by pointing out that the Sir J. J., Bai Motlabai and D. M. Petit hospitals, the Maratha Hospital, Dr. Masina's Hospital and St. Joseph's Foundling Home are all in Tarwadi. "This is the largest number of such institutions in any single section of the city," says Dr. Turner. "Into these institutions are admitted patients from all parts of the city and also from the suburbs and occasionally from the mofussil." If the deaths in these hospitals are deducted, the death-rate in Tarwadi, both general and among tuberculosis patients, would be materially reduced. No doubt, even then, the death-rate in Tarwadi would stand somewhat higher than the city's death-rate, but it would not be so high as to make one apprehensive. Moreover, during the last few years a gradual improvement has been noticed in the health returns of the section.

Hindenburg's March to London.

A brochure entitled "Hindenburg's March into London," which has been translated into English by Mr. L. G. Redmond-Howard, is an amazing revelation of the condition of mind to which the German people have apparently been reduced as the result of the suppression of honest news. The familiar caricature of England as the bully of the world repressing the Youthful Germany is given in all seriousness. The style of rubbish served up may be gleaned from the following: "In his relations with his European neighbours he (that is, the youthful German nation released from his fetters by the Franco-German war) was of an honesty which has now grown old-fashioned. He paid so little attention in his diplomacy to craftiness and ingratiating methods that he often watched with a sigh how Albion got the better of him in diplomatic business. . . . Greatly to his detriment . . he renounced the creation of a lying Press abroad in his favour." The imaginary debacle of England in the war came as a result of Russia's abandonment of her cause. Vast armies were transported to England from Dunkirk, though what the British fleet was doing meantime is not explained. Hindenburg's military genius did the rest. If the little book did not reveal the deplorable manner in which the German public has been, and is till, misled it would be merely childish.

Intellectual Retrenchment.

(From "Punch.")

[The annual expenses that will be saved by the closing of the London Museums and Galleries amount to about one-fifth of the public money spent on the salaries of Members of Parliament.]

Fetch out your padlocks, bolt and bar the portals,
That none may worship at the Muses' shrine;
Seal up the gifts bequeathed by our Immortals
To be the birthright of their ancient line;
At luxury if you would strike a blow,
Let Art and Science be the first to go.

Close down the fanes that guard the golden treasure,
Wrung by our hands from Nature's hidden wealth;
Treat them as idle haunts of wanton pleasure,
Extremely noxious to the nation's health;
Show that our statesmanship at least has won
A vandal victory o'er the vandal Hun.

And when her children whom the seas have sent her
Come to the Motherland to fight her war,
And claim their common heritage, to enter
The gate of dreams to that enchanted store,
To other palaces we'll ask them in,
To purer joys of "movies" and of gin.

But let us still keep open one collection
Of curiosities and quaint antiques,
Under immediate Cabinet direction—
The finest specimens of talking freaks,
Who constitute our most superb Museum,
Judged by the salaries with which we fee 'em.

O. S.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VERDUN BATTLE.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WHOLE FRONT

BRITISH CAPTURE TRENCHES IN FLANDERS.

North of Verdun and in Woevre the activity of enemy artillery which had somewhat slackened in the preceding days was greatly intensified on the whole front. The bombardment of Douaumont was followed by several extremely violent attacks all of which were repulsed. French guns and aeroplanes were active on practically the whole front and executed considerable damage.

The psychology of Paris in face of the momentous battle is described as remarkable. The French are most hopeful of the outcome.

It is estimated that the German losses at Verdun are 135,000.

The correspondents at British Headquarters referring to the "impatience which is fretting us all," states that the British are waiting and watching for any sign of enemy offensive elsewhere than at Verdun, and will act at the proper time.

The British have recaptured the 600 yards of trenches they lost on Feb. 14 in Flanders. They also captured a small salient in the original German line: 180 prisoners were taken.

A German seaplane passed over the south-east coast on Wednesday morning and dropped several bombs. No military damage was done. A child, nine months old, is reported to have been killed.

The pursuit of the enemy in the Kermanshah region in Persia continues.

Turkish civilians have evacuated Trebizond.

Germany is reported to have sent an ultimatum to Portugal, to return within forty-eight hours the German vessels which the Portuguese Government seized in the Tagus.

The question of armed merchantmen will be debated in the U. S. A. Parliament. It is expected that with the support of the Republicans, a vote of confidence in President Wilson will be passed.

President Wilson has intimated to Congress that he will not consent to anything less than a vote on the pro-German resolution in Congress which warns Americans not to travel by belligerent armed merchantmen.

The Dutch Foreign Minister denies that there is any secret understanding between Germany and Holland.

GERMANS AGAIN ACTIVE.

VIOLENT ATTACKS ON DOUAUMONT.

FRENCH MOST HOPEFUL.

PARISIANS' REMARKABLE PSYCHOLOGY.

THE VERDUN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the psychology of Paris in face of the momentous battle is remarkable. There is no outward sign of nearness of critical happenings. Theatres are crowded and the usual varnishing day at the first Salon since the outbreak of war, was thronged by a fashionable gathering. M. Poincaré also attended. Prices continue to rise on the Bourse.

The present position at Verdun is that the German advance is momentarily checked and the French strongly hold a chosen line of resistance between the Poivre and Douaumont ridges. The French are most hopeful of the outcome. Two thousand Brandenburgers have been surrendered at Douaumont.

The real battle is on the heights of the Meuse which rise rapidly from the river east of Verdun.

The engagements in Woevre are only of secondary importance since the ground there is impracticable owing to mud which is unequalled elsewhere.

The Woevre front is absolutely commanded by the Meuse heights and any advance by the Germans in Woevre would only bring them more effectively under the fire of French guns.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WHOLE FRONT.

NO INFANTRY ACTION IN VERDUN REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 2.

A communiqué says:—No infantry action took place in the Verdun region.

The enemy continued bombardment of the zone between Malancourt and Forges, and west of the Meuse and east of the Meuse, particularly in the districts of Vaux and Damloup and of our trenches at Fresnes.

In Woevre our artillery was very active on the whole enemy front. Our trench guns west of Pontamousson wrecked enemy defences in Petre Wood. Our heavy artillery bombarded enemy establishments in the region of Thiaucourt.

Our batteries were active in the Fecht and Doller valleys in Alsace.

British and French artillery in Belgium effectively bombarded enemy trenches south-east of Boesinghe. Two German companies attempted to approach our line east of Rheims but fled from our fire leaving their dead.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

ENEMY ATTACK IN WOEVRE FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 2.

A communiqué says: In the Verdun region the Germans violently bombarded during the night the Morthomme and Oie crests between Malancourt and Forges, also the principal crossings over the Meuse. Bombardment eastward of the Meuse was slight.

The Germans in Woevre after intense artillery preparation made a violent attack at dusk on our positions at Fresnes. Our counterattacks immediately drove him out at a few points which he was able to penetrate.

In Lorraine the enemy bombarded for hours the farm of Sainte Marie, westward of Bezange, and then attacked but failed completely. German skirmishes in the valley of the Lauch were all repulsed by grenades.

The French in Artois exploded a mine under a crater occupied by the Germans. We captured the new crater.

VIOLENT INFANTRY ATTACKS

ALL REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 3.

A communiqué says: North of Verdun and in Woevre the activity of enemy artillery which had slackened somewhat in the preceding days was greatly intensified on the whole front, chiefly against Morthomme and the Poivre ridge and in the Douaumont region. The bombardment of Douaumont was followed by several extremely violent infantry attacks all of which were repulsed, the fire of our troops decimating the enemy. Our batteries everywhere vigorously replied to the bombardment and shelled the enemy communication roads.

Our long range guns bombarded the station at Vigneulles, causing two fires and hitting several trains and destroying a locomotive.

There was great activity among the opposing artilleries in the Seppois sector in Upper Alsace.

French air squadrons last evening dropped 44 bombs on the station at Chambley, seriously damaging it. The squadron returned safely.

French aeroplanes in daytime dropped 40 bombs on the Bensdorf station and nine on the Avricourt establishments.

French artillery destructively shelled the enemy works in Belgium, between the Somme and the Oise and in Argonne and brought down a German aeroplane in Champagne.

M. POINCARE VISITS VERDUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 2.

M. Poincare visited Verdun yesterday.

135,000 GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 2.

It is estimated that the German losses at Verdun are 135,000.

VERDUN NOT THE KEY TO FRANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 3.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables.—London, 2nd March:—The French press while confident of the Verdun defences admits that an advance is always possible if the attacker is willing to pay the price and calmly faces the possibility of Verdun's falling.

M. Pichoon writing in the "Petit Journal" pictures the Kaiser sacrificing sufficient men to give him the Neronian satisfaction of promenading majestically amid the ruins of Verdun and points out that Verdun is not the key to France. The French defence continues with undiminished vigour, strength and confidence.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN FLANDERS

600 YARDS OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

180 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A British communiqué says: This morning we attacked and recaptured the trenches at Bluff on the Ypres-Comminos canal which we lost on the 14th February. We also captured a small salient in the original German line.

An enemy counter-attack some hours later was repulsed. We took 180 prisoners, including four officers.

German mine galleries in the captured trenches were destroyed. There was much artillery activity on both sides from Vierstraat to Boesinghe.

Six hundred yards of the British front trench between the Ypres-Commines Canal and the Ypres-Commines Railway were captured by the Germans on February 14.

ENEMY PARTY DISPERSED.

20 AIR ENCOUNTERS ON BRITISH FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué says there were 20 encounters in the air on our front yesterday. A British machine did not return from a reconnaisance. Enemy losses were reported.

Our infantry and machine-guns last evening dispersed north of the Somme a party of enemy who attempted to advance from their trenches under cover of bombardment. To-day was generally quiet.

There was considerable artillery activity in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

BRITISH WAITING AND WATCHING.

TO ACT AT PROPER TIME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

"The Times" military correspondent warns people against impatience at the apparent British inaction in France. He emphasises that the British are co-operating most closely with the French and Belgians and will act at the proper time.

The correspondents at Headquarters, referring to the "impatience which is fretting us all," states that the truth is that we are waiting and watching for any sign of enemy offensive elsewhere than at Verdun. Meanwhile we are holding great German forces in a line that cannot be thinned, because of our strength. The presence of the British Third Army which in the summer took over a large area formerly held by the French, enabled the latter to effect a great concentration in the Verdun region. Meanwhile the British artillery is daily carrying out most intense bombardments and inflicting very heavy losses on Germans.

GERMAN SEAPLANE ON S.-E. COAST.

SEVERAL BOMBS DROPPED.

ONE CHILD KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

It is officially announced that a German seaplane passed over the south-east coast this evening and dropped several bombs No military damage was done. A child, nine months old, is reported to have been killed.

AEROPLANE DUEL.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

The Admiralty states that Flight Sub-Lieutenant Simms to-day attacked and shot down a hostile aeroplane which fell in flames a short distance in front of the Belgian lines. The combat and result were viewed by Belgian soldiers in the trenches.

NEW SUBMARINE FRIGHTFULNESS.

CONFIDENCE IN THE NAVY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 1.

The papers state that a proclamation will be issued in a few days calling up eight groups of married men who have attested. To-day is the last day for voluntary enlistment and it also marks the opening of new submarine frightfulness. The papers state that there is very little evidence of a widespread desire to attest on the part of the men affected. There were hundreds of recruits in London yesterday but no rush occurred.

As regards German frightfulness, the new threat is not ridiculed especially as there is no doubt that Germany has been building new and more powerful submarines but every confidence is felt in the Navy.

The Admiralty appropriately issues a list of 40 unarmed British merchantmen and 14 neutral vessels which have been sunk by submarines without warning during the past year to the 31st December, exclusive of undoubted cases of submarining which are omitted owing to the absence of actual proof.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

ALL KILLED OR DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

The British steamer Thornaby has been sunk. All on board were killed or drowned.

BRITISH MINESWEEPER SUNK

CREW SAVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The mine-sweeper Au Revoir has been sunk. Her crew were saved.

The Russian steamer Alexander Wentzel has been sunk. Eighteen were drowned and 11 rescued.

MALOJA SUNK BY A MINE.

JURY'S VERDICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

At the inquest on the Maloja victims, the verdict was returned that the vessel was sunk by a mine.

BOMBS ON NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Mar. 2.

An aircraft dropped bombs on the Norwegian steamer "Modemi" en route for England without doing any damage.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

NO SECRET UNDERSTANDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, March 1.

The Dutch Foreign minister in the Chamber denied that there was any secret understanding between Germany and Holland. The latter had nowise abandoned her liberty of action.

DR. WILSON'S FIRM STAND

QUESTION OF ARMED MERCHANTMEN

PRO-GERMAN RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The question of armed merchantmen will be debated in Parliament. It is expected that with the support of the Republicans a vote of confidence in President Wilson will be passed.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.

President Wilson has intimated to Congress that he will not consent to anything less than a vote on the pro-German resolution which warns Americans not to travel by belligerent armed merchantmen.

President Wilson refuses to consider a compromise measure such as a vote of confidence in his foreign policy.

The firmness of the President's stand is indicated by his determination not to continue negotiations with Germany until the attitude of Congress is settled. Meanwhile the Lusitania agreement will not be accepted.

The Administration is confident that the President will be victorious if he can force a vote, otherwise he will appeal to the country.

GERMAN SPIES IN U. S.

FOUND WITH PLANS OF FORTIFICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.

Two Germans have been arrested for swindling. They were found in possession of the plans of the United States fortifications. They describe themselves as German officers.

MONTREAL FIRE

SAID TO BE ACCIDENTAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, Mar. 2.

The Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway says that the fire at the station was accidental. The temperature was below zero and hampered firemen several of whom were frozen to the ladders.

BRITISH TRADE ESSENTIALS.

INDEPENDENT OF GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

In his speech at the Guildhall Mr. McKenna laid the greatest emphasis on the inter-dependence of trade and victory. We were different from the Allies in this respect, because the ultimate burden of supply fell on Britain which could only bear it if trade were fully maintained.

He declared, amid cheers, that we must never again be dependent on Germany for things essential to our trade. Government was prepared to give assistance to our foreign trade in order to ensure that our bitter enemies should not have the control they had in the past.

TRADE AFTER WAR.

PROPOSED PROHIBITION OF GERMAN IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 2.

The "Daily News" states that the inner circle of the Cabinet is considering incorporation in the Budget of the announcement of the prohibition of German imports after the war. Also provisions to encourage imports from the Dominions and the Allies by means of preferential duties. A decision has hitherto not been reached and the matter will be considered at a conference of the Allies in Paris.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN EMPIRE.

EXPENDITURE REDUCED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 1.

The Civil Service Estimates show a reduction of expenditure on cotton cultivation in the Empire to £1,000 as compared with £10,000 and an increase on cotton growing in Somaliland to £85,000 as compared with £82,000.

GERMANY AND PORTUGAL.

THREATENED RUPTURE OVER SEIZED VESSELS.

A REPORTED ULTIMATUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, March 1.

It is reported that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Portugal, to return within forty-eight hours the German vessels which the Portuguese Government seized in the Tagus.

PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS POISONED.

DRINK "RUM" ON A GERMAN STEAMER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PONTA DELGODA, Mar. 2.

Six of the Portuguese soldiers placed on board the German steamer Schwarzburg were poisoned by drinking from a bottle labelled "rum." Two died immediately and one in hospital. Others are in serious condition.

STEAMER TENNYSON.

TWO GERMANS CAUSE EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 1.

The police have ascertained that two Germans caused the explosion on the steamer Tennyson.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

RESERVED OCCUPATIONS TO BE REDUCED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 2.

Speaking in the Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government would not only revise the list of reserved occupations but would materially reduce it in order to free more men for the Army.

THE DERBY SCHEME.

FACILITIES FOR MARRIED MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Long stated that Government was considering the question of a moratorium for the liabilities of married men enlisted under the Derby scheme.

Mr. Tennant stated that every endeavour would be made to transfer married men who were liable to military service to reserved occupations in place of single men.

Power would be reserved to extend the age-limit for enlistment, but at present that was not considered necessary.

MARRIED GROUPS TO BE CALLED OUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

It is authoritatively announced that eight groups of married men from 19 to 26 years of age, will be called to the colours this week-end. They will begin joining from the 7th April.

PERSIAN CAMPAIGN.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 2.

A communiqué says: The pursuit of the enemy in the Kermanshah region continues. Two more guns have been captured.

CIVILIANS EVACUATE TREBIZOND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 2.

Turkish civilians have evacuated Trebizond.

VALUE OF MARK DEPRECIATING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 1.

Telegrams from Scandinavia and Holland show that the German claims to successes have not arrested the fall in the value of the mark. On the contrary the depreciation has been accentuated.

THE BULGARIANS

HARDSHIPS AND LACK OF FOOD

RUSSOPHIL FEELING GROWING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, March 1.

Reuters correspondent at Headquarters wires that daily Bulgarian deserters complain of hardships and lack of food.

The Germans, who are well-fed, are denuding the country of foodstuffs. A Russophil feeling is growing in Bulgaria.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY EXTIMATES.

SIX MILLIONS FROM INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Commons during the debate on the supplementary army estimate, Mr. Forster said he had received from India six millions, including most generous contributions from the native States. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lockwood said the House was most grateful for the assistance of the Dominions and native States in men and money.

RE-EXPORTATION OF OPIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Commons, replying on behalf of the War Trade Committee to questions regarding the withholding of permits to re-export opium, Mr. Budgeman said he did not consider that stocks exceeded the necessities of the country.

The suggestion that imports had been restricted in the interests of manufacturers of morphia was unfounded. He did not consider that the policy of safeguarding home supplies would injure the country's trade.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant J. Laithwaite, Manchesters.
Lieutenant R. J. Lias, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant F. R. Bell, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. Shaw, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. N. Wood, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Archer, East Kents.

NOW KILLED.

Lieutenant W. Litchfield, Bedfords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant H. G. Carpenter, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. M. Murray, Artillery.

DIED.

Second-Lieutenant J. E. Jordon, Worcesters.

NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Captain C. A. Air, Black Watch.

WOUNDED.

Major N. P. Preston, Artillery.
Lieutenant A. H. Arundell, Artillery.
Lieutenant A. C. Hollywood, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Brewer, Essex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant G. O. Currie, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant W. Davis, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Whitehead, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Dickenson, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant R. B. Holcroft, Devonshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. M. Lewis, Devonshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. K. Hughes, East Yorks.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Hutton, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. Jack, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant L. M. Gordon, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Jones, South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant F. J. Lockwood-Wimgate, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant M. Ridley, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant L. Centens, Suffolks.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 3.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 17, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant A. E. Robie, 1st Connaught Rangers.
Lieutenant H. D. Hickley (slightly), 2/7th Gurkhas.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 3.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent gives some interesting details of some of the fighting that has taken place in East Africa. They are given by the "Egyptian Gazette" in a letter which it has published from its Nairobi correspondent.

A good deal of the fighting is in the bush and is of the fiercest nature. Hostile parties approach often within a few yards of one another without being aware of the fact owing to the denseness of the bush and the stealth with which all have to move in addition to sudden and fierce onslaughts that ensue.

There are frequent and often fatal encounters with rhino and buffalo and sometimes with lions, whilst the location and rescue of the wounded are not amongst the least dangerous tasks of the forces.

LT. DARTNELL'S FATE.

It was in one of these bush fights Lieutenant Wilbur Dartnell of the 25th Royal Fusiliers, to whom a posthumous V.C. was awarded, lost his life.

A large enemy force suddenly encountered a small patrol which had been sent out from Maktau under Lieutenant Dartnell. A fierce fight ensued, our men putting up a magnificent resistance. In the end the Germans succeeded in crawling up to within a few yards of our men.

Lieutenant Dartnell was severely wounded in the thigh and was about to be carried off by his men with some of the wounded. When he noticed that some other wounded were being left behind unguarded and unassisted he insisted on remaining with them until reinforcements could be brought up, although he knew the Germans were in overpowering numbers and no mercy would be shown them by the German native levies, once they got in amongst them.

Help had already been sent for from Maktau, but by the time relief reached the spot the worst had happened and they found the bodies of Lieutenant Dartnell and the men whom he had tried to comfort and save, riddled with bullets.

SHORTLIVED TRUMPH.

The triumph of the Germans was how, ever, shortlived for, a few days later the Maktau force came up with the same party of Germans and practically exterminated them, thus amply avenging the death of their gallant comrades.

There is little news from either Mersa Matruh or Ismaila. On the west the Bedouins have taken our last "string" very much to heart and have got right away to the interior in certain parts. They do not seem to like our aeroplanes at all; our airmen follow them up persistently and every now and again bomb the party with disastrous effects.

During the last fight they were most useful and very much discountenanced the Bedouins, who, under the direction of one or two Turkish Officers, tried to bring them down with the guns they had brought with them, but they elevated them too much with the result that when they were fired the guns went over backwards.

There appears to be little prospect of any show on the canal and the Russian advance in the Caucasus and Persian Gulf Expeditionary force seem effectively to have upset the plans of Enver and Von Mackensen in so far as the invasion of Egypt is concerned.

STRIKE RIOTS IN VALENCIA

MAYOR RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VALENCIA, March 1.

A bakers' strike owing to the dearness of flour has led to general strike riots. Some arrests have been made and a few persons have been wounded. The Mayor has resigned.

DEATH OF CARMEN SYLVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The Queen-Dowager of Roumania, Carmen Sylva died this morning.

The Queen-Dowager of Roumania under the name of "Carmen Sylva" published several volumes of stories and poems, with translations of Roumanian poetry into German. Some of her most beautiful and touching poems are those written on the death of her only child in 1874. She was 73 years old at the time of her death.

SIR J. NIXON RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

Sir John Nixon was received in audience by the King to-day.

PUBLIC WORKS ESTIMATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 2.

The Public Works Estimate shows a reduction of £870,248.

PERSIA AND INDIA.

DR. MODI ON PATALIPUTRA EXCAVATIONS.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society was held at the Town Hall yesterday when the the Rev. Dr. R. Heaton presided. Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi then read a Paper on "Dr. D. B. Spooner's Recent Excavations at Pataliputra and the Question of the Influence of Ancient Persia upon India." The following is a short outline of the paper:—

During the last year, our attention has been called to the great question of the influence of ancient Iran upon India by two great archaeological excavations. The first is by Sir John Marshall at Taxala, where he has excavated what he thinks to be an old Zoroastrian Fire-temple. The second is by Dr. Spooner at Pataliputra, on Palibothra of Magasthenes, Kusumpura or Pushyapura of the ancient kingdom of Magadha, modern Patna. It is financed by Mr. Ratan Tata. This excavation has lead Dr. Spooner to come literary inquiries, the result of which he has embodied in a Paper in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of England under the title "The Zoroastrian Period of Indian History." This paper has, as it were "thrown a bombshell in the peaceful camp of Oriental scholars." This paper and some correspondence with its learned author suggested to Dr. Modi, the subject of his paper, the object of which is to show that there are many facts or evidences which point to the conclusion that at one time Iran had greater influence even religious influence upon India than ordinarily thought of and that therefore there is a great likelihood of Dr. Spooner's theory being generally correct though some of his points may be wrong.

The name "Pataliputra" means "the son of Patali i.e. the trumpt flower." It is spoken of as "Indian Florance" The name of the previous site, Kusumpura, also meant "the city of flowers." The Mauryan kings had their capital here. Magahenes, as quoted by Strabo, while describing of it in the time of Chandragupta, speaks of it as "girded with wooden wall, pierced with loopholes for the discharge of arrows. . . The people, in whose country this city is situated, is the most distinguished in all India and is called the Grasii."

The story of the present excavations at Pataliputra the site of which was determined by that great Indian scholar of Buddhism Col. Woddell, about 25 years ago, is interestingly described by Dr. Spooner in the annual reports of the Archaeological Survey of India 1912-13, 1913-14. He has discovered the remains,—one cannot perhaps even call them ruins as most of the structure is lost,—of a hundred columned palace or throne-room, corresponding to the Persepolitan one of Darius the Great. As far as the above Reports say, one may not speak of it as hundred-columned, but only as eighty-columned. But, as Dr. Modi learnt from two long interesting conversations with Dr. Spooner at Bombay, during his short visit last month, evidence of the 9th row of columns has been discovered and the 10th row making the building centi-columned is likely to be discovered.

The question of the influence of ancient Persia over India, and that especially on its architecture has long since been known, and among others, Mr. Vincent Smith has, in his admirable History of India, familiarised us well with the question. But Dr. Spooner now advances further and shows that the influence was much greater than upto now thought of by scholars, and it was also in the line of religion. In this literary part of his studies, Dr. Spooner speaks of the Mouryan dynasty of Chandragupta as Zoroastrian and of Chandragupta himself as a Parsi. Not only that but he speaks of Gaotama Buddha, the very founder of Buddhasmas, as a Parsian. He thinks that in those early times there were a number of Persians in India as "domiciled Iranians" and that his Buddhism was as it were intended for a spiritual acclimatization of some of them. One may, perhaps, like to have some more positive evidence on these points but even without agreeing with Dr. Spooner in all his points, we have several grounds, facts or evidence to say, that, as pointed by him, the influence of Iran must be greater upon India than ordinarily supposed even in the matter of religion.

Dr. Spooner points out a wave of Persian advance in India, even is times anterior to Chandragupta, even up to Orissa and Assam. He says, that the Yavanas mentioned in the temple records of Jaganath as invading Orissa, between 458 and 421 B. C. were a "Zoroastrian tribe from some part of the Persian realm." Thus there were Zoroastrians in India in pre-Achaemenian times. Have we Iranian evidences in support of this statement? Yes, we have. The Vendidad, which even Darmesteter, who brought down the antiquity of the Avesta, placed in Achaemenian and anterior times, and which scholars like Dr. Haug and the present day writers like that of the Encyclopaedia Britannica place in the 12th Century B. C. includes India in the list of the 16 countries of Iran. As Harlez says, these were the countries where Iranian Zoroastrianism prevailed. Thus, some form of Zoroastrianism may be traced in India even long before the Achaenonians. Firdausi and other Mahomedan writers of history, on the authority of previous writers, point to the rule over India now and then of pre-Achaemonian Kings of India. India is named in some Parsee books as the birth-place of a coming apostle. It is not likely that he can be expected from a distant country like India unless it was believed that the country was Zoroatrian.

INDIA'S IRANIAN NAME.

The Vendidad speaks of India as Hapta Hindu, the Vedic counterpart of which is Sapta Hindhu i.e. the seven rivers of the Punjab, the fact being that at first there were seven branches of the Indus two of which were latterly united with others, thus giving us the five rivers of the Punjab. The Indian or the Hindu name of India should therefore be Sindustan and not Hindustan which is a Persian name. Greece and the Westerners know India from its Iranian name (Hahta) Hindu and not from its indigenous name (Sapta) Sindhu. The Biblical name Hadou or Hidou (Esther) also comes from the Persian form. Dr. Modi submitted that that fact was very important and suggestive. That even the people of the country should know their country by its old Iranian name and not its Indian name, suggests, that the Iranians must have had a great influence on India.

All these evidence lead to show that Zoroastrianism had some strong influence long before Chandragupta and long before the Acaemenians. Of the influence of the Achaemenians themselves, there seems to be little doubt. Among the different evidence for that fact, an important one is that of coins. The old punch-marked coins of India were long thought by scholars like Pandit Bhagvanlal Indarjee to have had an influence from Iran. But that influence was thought to be post-achaemenian but now some scholars think that that influence was Achaemenian, or perhaps even pre-Achaemenian. The symbols on the coins are Zoroastrian.

From some Pahlavi and Persian work, we learn that King Gustasp of Persia had sent some of his relatives as missionaries to India to spread Zoroastrianism there. Tradition recorded in some later books like the Changragaeh-nameh, the Desatir and Dabistan support this belief. One Changragacha, whose name Dr. Modi believes to be the Persian form of Chandragupta (Pahlavi) scholars could have no objection to the question of Changraghacha and Chandragupta, and Byasa (Vias) are said to have gone to Bactria (Balkh) to discuss this religion and they are said to have returned convinced. They are said to have made 80000 Brahmins, Zoroastrians. Of course, one must not take as gospel truth everything that those later writers say but one can take the broad fact that it is the statements of authoritative works that this tradition of later works supports. The author of the Changragachnameh was also the author of the Persian Zarthoshtnameh and we know that a statement of this author of the story of Zoroaster laughing at birth instead of weeping like all children, is mentioned even by an old writer like Pliny and the writer of the Scandinavian Eddas. So we can say, that these later writers of traditional matters had some older authorities for these materials.

The second part of Dr. Modi's Paper treated of an examination of some of the arguments and materials of Dr. Spooner, on which he submitted some constructive observations.

For example the simpler and complex solar symbols on the old punch-marked coins of India which scholars now take to have come down from the Achaemenian times represent Khurshed and Meher (Mithra), the Yazatas, presiding over Sun and Light, both physical and intellectual. The branch represents the barsan, not Haoma. The humped bull represents the *nicon*, which is referred to in the Avesta as *gao-chithra* i.e., having the face of connection with a cow; The *chaitya* represented a hill or a lofty place, on the tops of which as referred to by Herodotus, the Persians liked to say some of their prayers which led them from Nature to Nature's God. The tower in the Persian temple at the Taxala excavation of Sir John Marshall serves that purpose.

A few remarks were then offered by Dr. Moulton and Mr. G. K. Nariman.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 3.

At a meeting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, to be held on the 9th instant, the Hon. Mr. Shivaprasad will move a resolution recommending to issue instructions to Deputy Commissioners of those Districts wherein Municipal Committees are authorised to elect their Presidents or Vice-Presidents, or both, not to interfere or to do anything which may tend to influence or prejudice the minds of Municipal Members in selecting them.

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 3.

At a darbar at Bareilly Sir James Meston in the course of his speech spoke very plainly on the subject of the relations between Hindus and the Mahomedans which he said were far from satisfactory. He observed: "It is sometimes hinted that the Government encourages differences between Hindus and the Mahomedans in order that by dividing them it may rule more easily. Whoever says that is a fool. We look upon racial feuds as a stain upon good administration. They hinder our real work and the progress of the country, and we want to put an end to them. In the sphere of your own influence each of you can work for this object and my happy memories of Rohilkhand would be complete if I saw the spirit of conciliation abroad in this division and Hindus and the Mahomedans uniting as they used to do in my earlier years, in everything that makes for public weal."

U. S. DYE SHORTAGE.

The shortage of dyes is still one of the most serious industrial problems in the United States, despite the efforts which have been made to deal with it. As it has already been pointed out, dye-making plants cannot be laid down in five minutes, and just now, at least, manufacturers are finding a much more profitable market for the acids necessary to the making of dyes in the munition-making factories. It is estimated that at least 1,000 textile mills in the United States, employing in normal times 100,000 workpeople, are out of commission or on short time owing to the stoppage of the imports of dyes. Efforts have been made, with some success, to foster a vogue of white; and white stockings, white shoes, white shirts and dresses are to be seen about to an unprecedented extent. Even the Government stamps have been affected, the colours in which they are printed being less intense.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

WORK IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The Secretary of the Bengal Ambulance Corps has received from Lt.-Col. A. H. Nott, I.M.S., Officer Commanding, Bengal Stationary Hospital, the following account of the doings of the Bengal Stationary Hospital and Bengal Ambulance Corps during the last two months:—

From previous accounts given in the press it will be remembered that the field of work up till the end of October was confined to the organization and working of an hospital at Amara which rapidly increased in surgical importance until it reached a capacity to receive 800 sick and wounded. This work received the commendation of the General Officer Commanding the Forces as well as the highest medical authorities it has been communicated to the press. After the actions at Kut-el-Amara and Clesphon the capacity of the hospital was averted of to the full and it has taken a considerable share in the reception of the wounded in the more recent activities. At the end of October the request of the men of the Ambulance Corps to take a part in the anticipated forward movements was acceded to by the military authorities and it was found practicable to form a detachment of one stretcher barers thirty-seven in number and to satisfactorily carry on the hospital work with the purely medical and surgical staff. The detachment proceeded to the front under the charge of Havildar A. C. Champati and was attached to No. 2 Field Ambulance 6th Division. It joined the advanced forces a day or two after the battle at Kut-el-Amara and afterwards remained with the 6th Division throughout its advance and was present at the battle of Clesiphon where the men came under severe fire and from all accounts did valuable work in succouring the wounded. The men worked with the greatest gallantry under heavy shell fire and afterwards rendered valuable assistance in removing the wounded to the river bank. They took their full share of the hardships of the actions at the end of November and in reduced numbers, owing to sickness due to exposure have been at the front up till now. As already announced one man was slightly wounded and six men were unfortunately taken prisoners in a boat which grounded. Those men who returned to Amara suffering from sickness have mostly recovered completely. Only two or three required invalding to India.

The climatic conditions in Mesopotamia have been singularly opposite during the last two months to those which were experienced after the arrival of the Corps, great cold with much rain has been experienced but sickness has been very little.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

At to-day's share market there was a strong inquiry for jute mill shares at the opening of the market and a fairly large turn-over took place in these stocks, prices being well maintained. Probably attracted by high prices and opportunity of profit taking sellers came out and in the afternoon prices declined some four or five points. The tone of the market at the close was steady but inactive. In other directions the market was dull. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burra-Bhemo 10.2, 10.6; Burrakur (pref) 75, 76 c.d.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 509, 510; Alliance (ord) 390, 391; Auckland (ord) 177, 174, 175, 171; Barnagore (ord) 98-8, 99; Budge Budge (ord) 408, 407, 405, 406, 400, 401; Clive (ord) 123 125-8, 126, 124; Dalhousie (ord) 297; Empire (ord) 30-8, 31, 30-8, 30-4; Fort Gloster (ord) 379, 380, 381; Fort William (ord) 130, 131 131-8, 129, 129-8; Gondalpara (ord) 490, Hooghly (ord) 40-4, 40-8; Howrah (ord) 225, 226, 223, 224; Kamarhatty (ord) 354, 355, 351, 347, 348, 353, 354 357 s.l.; Kanknarrah (ord) 450, 451, 447, 445, 444 448, 449; Kelvin (ord) 420, 429, 427, 424; Kinnison (ord) 515, s.l. 510, 515; Lawrence (ord) 266; Northbrook (ord) 27-4, 27-6, 27-10, 27-4; Standard (ord) 314, 315, 310; Union (ord) 395, 392

Tea:—Grob (ord) 60.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1627-8, 1630; Cawnpore Cotton (ord) 53 x.d. Champaran Sugar 122; Hoshiarpore Doab Railway 114, 113 e.x. Titaghur Paper (ord) 77.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 82-8 to 82-10, and small lots were done at Rs. 82-14 to 83.

MR. H. G. WELLS AND THE NEW OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. H. G. Wells doesn't want to see Oxford and Cambridge return to their old lines of life when the war is over.

"For my own part," he writes in the "Daily News," "as the father of two sons who are at present in mid-school, I hope with all my heart that they will not. I hope that the Oxford and Cambridge of unphilosophical classics and little-go Greek for everybody, don's mathematics, bad French, ignorance of all Europe except Switzerland, forensic exercises in the Union Debating Society, and cant about the Gothic, the Oxford and Cambridge that turned boys full of life and hope and infinite possibility into barristers, politicians, monolingual diplomatists, bishops, schoolmasters, company directors, and remittance men, are even now dead

"We have now before us a phase of opportunity that will never recur again. Now that the apostolic succession of muffing and pedagogic humbug is broken, and the entire system discredited, it seems incredible that it can ever again be reconstituted in its old seats upon the old lines. In these raw, harsh days of boundless oppotrunity, the opportunity of the new education is certainly the greatest of all."

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon who had been to Bassein on a visit to Tungai Hill returned to Bombay yesterday.

The Secretary of State has appointed the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S., at present Member of the Executive Council of Bombay, to be a member of the Council of India vice Sir Steyning Edgerley.

It is understood acting arrangements will be made when Dr. Kenrick vacates the office of Advocate-General of Bengal.

It is understood that Sir William Vincent and Major-General Bingley are proceeding to Busra shortly on special duty to examine and report on the difficulties experienced in the transport and treatment of the wounded over the long line of communications from our front in Mesopotamia to the Sea.

When Mr. J. Mackenna becomes Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India he will be relieved of the post of Deputy Commissioner at Myaungmya by Mr. G. E. R. Grant Brown who is expected to return from leave.

It is now settled in modification of the previous arrangements that the Government of India offices will remain open in Delhi until 6th April, reopening in Simla on the 10th idem. This will enable the Government of India officials to be present when Lord Chelmsford visits Delhi on his arrival in India as Viceroy.

DEATH OF SIR CHINUBHAI MADHAVLAL.

WEALTHY AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNER

Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., died yesterday at Ahmedabad of serious heart trouble, from which he had been suffering for some time. Sir Chinubhai was a wealthy millowner of Ahmedabad, and was well-known for his munificent donations to charity, having contributed a sum of four lakhs towards education, and large sums to various other charities. He represented the Millowners' Association in the Bombay Legislative Council, and was created a C.I.E. in 1907: a First Class Sirdar in 1908: a Baronet in 1913. Sir Chinubhai leaves a widow and a son aged ten to mourn his loss. Out of respect to his memory all local bazaars, shops, institutions and mills were closed.

DR. J. A. TURNER'S LEAVE.

At next Thursday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the Standing Committee's recommendation to grant Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, combined leave from 3rd April, 1916, to 17th November, 1916, as well as the Commissioner's proposal, in the event of the leave being granted, to appoint Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, 1st Assistant to Health Officer, to act for Dr. Turner on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500, will come up for sanction.

SHIPBUILDING IN 1914.

Some idea of the war work now in hand amongst British shipbuilders may be gained inductively from the returns issued for 1915 from the great centres in the United Kingdom. In 1914, five months of which were occupied in war, the mercantile output from British yards was 1,722,000 tons. Last year the total for the same yards was 649,000 tons, or about one-third.

In Scotland, the Clyde, which produced 307 vessels of 460,258 tons in the aggregate in 1914, only built 126 vessels of 215,060 tons last year. In England, the Tyne reduced its output from 91 vessels of 315,896 tons to 35 vessels of 124,299 tons; the Tees from 99 vessels of 250,638 tons to 40 vessels of 111,293 tons; the Wear from 74 of 278,537 tons to 31 of 111,225 tons; the Humber from 117 vessels of 55,574 tons aggregate to 79 of 26,098 tons, and the Mersey from 165 vessels of 45,076 tons to 52 vessels of 6857 tons. In Ireland the decline is most marked, only twelve vessels aggregating 31,418 tons having been constructed against a tonnage of 246,370 in 1914.

No returns are forthcoming from Clydebank, Dalmuir, Yarrow's of Scotstoun, Scott's of Greenock. These have become Government dockyards. Similarly all details of construction are withheld by Messrs. Hawthorne Leslie, Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company, Messrs. Vickers, Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Messrs. Thornycroft, and Messrs. Samuel White. Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham-Richardson, who constructed a tonnage of 70,455 in 1914, report but 43,400 tons as their mercantile aggregate for last year. The Palmers Company show a drop from 40,699 tons to 10,300 tons.

The largest vessel of the year was the New Zealand liner Aotearoa, built on the Clyde. This is propelled by geared turbines. Other important ships fitted with geared turbines are the Federal liner Cumberland, the Australian steamer Dumbarton, and the Aurania, a Cunarder of 13,400 tons. The Bostonian, a motor ship of 6225 tons, was launched on the Clyde, and the Scotia II., a train ferry for the Canadian Government, on the Tyne. Sixty-three trawlers were built by three firms on the Humber.

Germany shows a tonnage reduced from 505,719 in 1914 to 188,156 last year. This includes the 28,000 ton battleship Hindenburg, being constructed at Wilhelmshaven, and equipped with 100,000 horse power engines by Messrs. Blohm and Voss. Only one firm of importance shows a consistent output of merchant vessels, this being J. C. Tecklenborg, of Geestemunde, whose records for 1915 is five ships aggregating 44,650 tons.

HYDERABAD EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT AURANGABAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, March 3.

Aurangabad was *en fete* on Thursday on the occasion of the Hyderabad Educational Conference. Moulvie Habid-ud-Din, Accountant-General to his Highness the Nizam's Government and President of the Conference arrived with a large number of delegates and was met by all the local officials, the Chairman and other prominent members, of the Reception Committee. The railway station was gorgeously decorated and a volunteer band of honour was drawn up on the platform. The President after being cordially welcomed was carried in a procession to the Subedar's bungalow. The spacious Conference pandal erected in the High School compound was tastefully decorated and the President escorted by volunteers, on arrival, was lustily cheered. The Conference opened with a hymn sung by small boys after which the Chairman of the Reception Committee read his address of welcome. Then Nawab Burzo Jung proposed and Hafiz Sajid Ali seconded the formal election of the President who amidst great enthusiasm delivered the address.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his Presidential address Mr. S. M. Habibuddin said:—

Let me tell you at once, gentlemen, that it is not my intention to deliver to you either a homily on the benefits of education, which as I have said, you all realise very well, nor an abstruse discussion on the technical details that occupy the Department of Education. Education is a vast subject with many branches each one of which needs an expert by itself for its adequate handling. I do not claim to be an expert. I have however had occasions to take a practical interest in educational questions when working as an educational officer for some five years and as a member of the High School Leaving Certificate Board for a couple of years, besides my association with many educational institutions for a long period; perhaps you will therefore forgive me if I make a few observations on our position to-day and our hopes and plans for the future.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION.

It is not my intention to dwell on the educational backwardness of Hyderabad. You all probably know that the percentage of scholars in public and private schools to the school-going age population in these Dominions is between 7 and 8 per cent as compared with very nearly 18 per cent in British India. We have had special difficulties of our own to contend with in the past and besides we have commenced late. At the same time where is the critic who will say that with the accession of an enlightened and cultured ruler like H. H. the Nawab Mir Oosman Ali Khan Bahadur a new era of progress has not dawned upon this country? His Highness has always considered the educational progress of his people to be one of his chiefest cares and the results are obvious to you in every direction. For example, I will only mention this that in the four years immediately preceding his accession to the throne the State expenditure on education was Rs. 34,48,000 and in the four years after he ascended the *Masnad* the expense was Rs. 45,86,000 on an increase of Rs. 11,38,000. The Budget Estimate of 1325 (Fasli) compared with that of 1320 (Fasli) has increased by Rs. 5,90,000.

But what greater proof could there be of educational progress than this very Conference. Only a few years ago could any one of you have foreseen that, here, in this old sleepy town of Aurangabad, filled with the memories of mighty kings, and hallowed by the shrines of many a long-remembered saint, such a number of zealous delegates would come together from all parts of the Dominions to occupy themselves in working out the very modern and matter of fact problem that will occupy you to-day and to-morrow? Gentlemen, this gathering is but one of the blessings of the *Dour-e-Oosmani*.

Gentlemen, the origin of great movements is often modest and small but it is useful, nay indeed necessary, for the pioneers of all far-reaching undertakings to adopt the highest ideals to guide and inspire them from the very first, however humble the beginnings. This is already the second year of the Conference and we ought seriously to consider what our goal is to be.

Of course in general terms our goal is the advancement of education in this country in all its aspects—collegiate education, secondary and primary education, female education, the education of the depressed classes, moral, physical, and technical education. All this however is not sufficiently complete.

UNIVERSITY IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

My own suggestion, and I make it in all submission, is that our ideal should be the creation of a full-fledged University in his Highness the Nizam's Dominions to serve the special needs of his Highness' subjects. The Government of these Dominions is indigenous. We enjoy the good fortune of being under National Rule. This necessarily makes vast difference to our educational aspirations and outlook. Here in this great Native State, Hindu and Mohammadan cultures meet and embrace each other and both have always received large and liberal hospitality at the hands of its enlightened rulers. This therefore is just the soil for the rearing up of a great seat of learning; a University which while making ample provision for the impartation and development of the learning and science of the West, will at the same time offer a hospitable home to the ancient learning of the East—its varied literatures, its deep philosophies, its wonderful social and religious systems, its fine art which is among the marvels of the world. Nothing stirs up the latent talent of a people so much as the presence of a great temple of learning in their very midst, planted, served and cherished by its own people. Around this, a nucleus of men of learning gather both from within and without. Intellectual capacity of every form is attracted there and to the young it becomes a centre of inspiration urging them to the noble paths of intellectual progress, while to the community generally it is a source of just and generous pride, calling forth its enthusiasm in the service of knowledge, setting free the fountains of public and private charity in the holy cause of education and in a hundred other ways advancing the cause of national progress.

EXAMPLE OF MYSORE.

The example of a sister province will serve us as a guide. Mysore, which educationally stands in the fore-front amongst the Native States of India, waited and laboured long towards this very goal of realizing a University of her own and has at last attained to the very object of her laudable ambition and will soon, it is hoped, have her own University which I have no doubt will vastly conduce to the development of her people both morally and intellectually. My wish and prayer is that the day be not far distant, when the foundation stone of such a University will be laid in Hyderabad by the hands of our august ruler his Highness Mir Oosman Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I.

Until however we realise that ideal, what are we to do for the higher education of our youths? Are we to continue under the yoke of the Madras University whose courses and examinations are perhaps too advanced for our somewhat backward people or should we attempt to get ourselves affiliated to some other more congenial University? The remedy appears to be attractive on the surface, but gentlemen, there appear to me to be great practical difficulties in the way and my humble advice to you is to wait and consider well before you arrive at a final judgment. To change from the courses of one University to those of another will mean a serious dislocation of studies which will take some years to set right. Most important of all such a change would postpone the realization of our hopes of having our own University. Would it not be better to continue as we are and turn all our energies and all our best thoughts and efforts towards the realization of our ultimate ideal. I for one venture to think that this would be the better course.

HIGH SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

As a member of the High School Leaving Certificate Board it has been a source of great gratifiction for me to watch the slow but sure improvement in our system of secondary education and I have no doubt that when the new schemes now before Government are sanctioned and proper buildings are provided by the Public Works Department, we shall no longer have any reason to fear comparison with the most advanced provinces in British India.

It is a further source of gratification to me that an advanced system like the High School Leaving Certificate Scheme which provinces like Bombay and Punjab are only now taking up has not only been working satisfactorily here for some years but has now under the recent regulations regarding the award of additional diplomas to holders of "satisfactory" and "very satisfactory" records attained a measure of popularity which I could hardly have foreseen a very few years ago. I can safely say, and I am sure my colleagues on the Board will all bear me out, that the prophecy in para 27 of the famous Resolution of the Government of India, one of Sir Harcourt Butler's most noted productions, is borne out by the results obtained under the Scheme in Hyderabad. The words of the Resolution are "Some such system however as has been sketched above, adapted to local conditions, would be most beneficial and do more than anything else to foster a system under which scholars would be taught to think for themselves instead of being made to memorize for examination purposes."

The extent to which popular opinion has veered round may be judged by the fact that in Amerdad 1323 Falsi (July 1914) most of the boys who had passed out of the Form III went from the Aurangabad High School to Poona and other places to prepare for the Bombay University Matriculation Examination which requires only a two years course. In Amerbad 1324 Falsi (July 1915) all of them joined Form IV of the Aurangabad High School to follow our three years High School Leaving Certificate course; not a single one of them went to Poona or anywhere else. The opponents of the system in Bombay, Lahore, Calcutta and Madras will, I am sure, take a more favuorable view of its possibilities if they study its working in his Highness' Dominions.

PRIMARY AND FEMALE EDUCATION.

Much remains to be done to expand and improve primary education. Leaving aside smaller villages there are some fourteen hundred villages with a population of one thousand and over which have no Government or aided school of any kind to carry the light of knowledge into the dismal houses of their inhabitants.

Female education is still in its first stage. It is hoped that Middle Schools for girls will be opened at every divisional centre. Both Hindus and Mahammedans are awakening to the necessity of educating their girls even in the villages

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

I am glad to see that the education of the depressed classes is beginning to attract some attention in these Dominions. Society owes a heavy debt to these unfortunate people whom the tyranny of caste has chained to a miserable round of degrading duties since hundreds of years. Think what a great loss it is to the nation to have such a large portion of its citizens in a state of such ignorance and miserv. I am glad to hear that a scheme of Special Depressed Class Schools is under contemplation and that over a dozen such have already been started by the Department. A number of such boys also find admission into our ordinary schools and though the general state of public opinion has not yet sufficiently advanced in is gratifying that some school masters are doing good work in this direction.

It is a platitude that moral instruction is a matter of example rather than precept, and yet precept is not to be neglected either. I am told that the Head masters of many schools both in the City and the Districts insist on midday prayers being performed by Mussulman boys. Moral and Religious instruction both for Hindus and Muslims now forms a part of our school curriculum.

As an indirect means of moral instruction, well-conducted, boarding houses have now rightly come to be regarded as most important and I am glad to be able to point out to you the very good example of Aurangabad itself. But we want such in every district head-quarter. If that is not possible let us have one at least at every divisional head-quarter. I believe active steps are being taken to set them up at Warangal and Gulbarga and let us hope Bidar will also have one soon.

Industrial and agricultural education is one of the prime needs of the country. We want to provide openings for our educated young men who cannot all hope to be absorbed in Government service. Here too I will say that like boarding houses we should have one good school at every district headquarter but let us make a start with the divisional head-quartor.

But a few words more, gentlemen, and I have done. I have told you that I am no pessimist. Indeed when I gaze from the immediate present to the hopeful future my heart fills with joy at the prospect that unfolds itself before my eyes. I believe in my fellow countrymen and I believe, as every true Hyderabadi believes, that a great and glorious future is in store for these Dominions under the shadow of the throne of Asif Jah. We have here everything that could ensure the happiness and prosperity of a numerous people. Thanks to the protection of the mighty British Empire we are insured against external aggression of every kind. Our soil is fertile and our mineral resources have excited the wonder and envy of travellers from the most ancient times We are not a puny nation with limited means but a great kingdom endowed with the amplest resources. We are free from the racial squabbles that disturb the peace of less favoured territories beyond our border. The great traditions of Imperial toleration that cluster round the immortal name of Akbar the Great were brought down to the Deccan by the First Asif Jah and have ever been preserved as the basic principles of the Administration of this State. Hindus. Mohammedans, Christians and Parsees all unite in loving loyalty to the throne and descendents of Asif Jah.

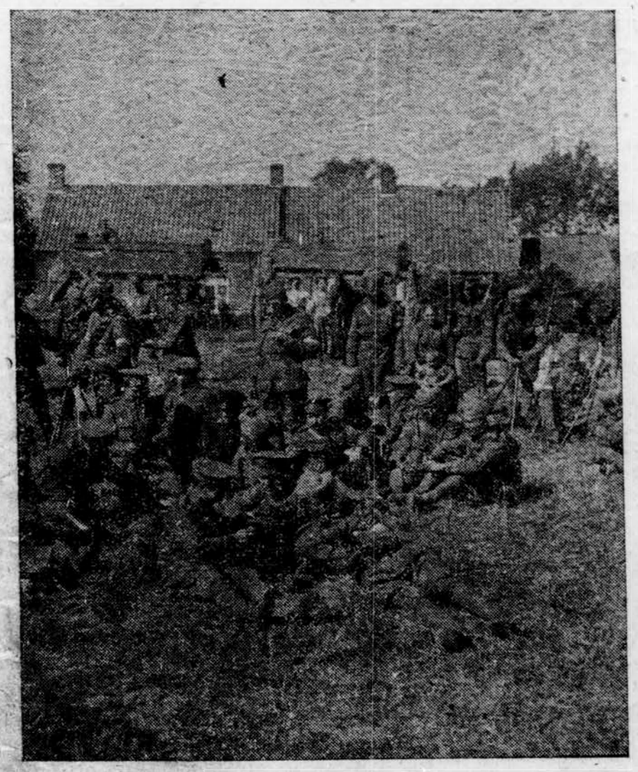
Let us now call upon you all to pray for the health and prosperity of our benign Ruler his Highness Mir Oosman Ali Khan Bahadur. May God Almighty guide him over along the paths of justice and of righteousness and continue to give him sound health and grace for many and many years for the good of his subjects and for the glory of his illustrious House.

After the presidential address was delivered the Secretary of the Conference read the report of the work done during last year.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

The Jats at play.

COMRADES.



British and Indian soldiers fraternising behind the firing line.

Photo by S. H. Lord, Matheran.

Panther killed by villagers of Shondivadi near Matheran

THE DUST NUISANCE IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If there be any nuisance of the worst type till about 9 o'clock every morning in the City of Poona, it is the dust that rises up while the scavenger is sweeping the street. There is hardly any street, in the city, that escapes from this trouble. The dust on the streets is mainly due to two reasons. One the streets are not laid in the manner in which pucca streets are laid and the other, they are not sprinkled over with water.

Almost all the houses in the city seem worn out owing to the dust polish which they get every day while the streets are being cleaned. The house owners, no doubt, must be finding it very hard to keep their houses away from the contact of the daily rising up dust.

That dust has a very bad effect upon human beings requires no mention. It is a generating agent of that obnoxious disease which is trying to become dominant in the whole Peninsula,—we mean "Tuberculosis."

We, therefore, most humbly ask our city Corporation to devote their attention fully to the existing dust problem and also hope that they will get rid of the trouble by managing to water the streets regularly.—Yours etc.

R. V. S.

Poona, 2nd March.

TRAM CONDUCTORS AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have troubled you on former occasions with regard to the rudeness of the tramway menials, the conductors, the drivers and so forth. It is but fair that I should call your attention to the other side of the shield. Passengers are sometimes over-bearing and quite provoking, especially those who consider themselves as belonging to the ruling caste. Yesterday at about 12-15 p.m. two females who, I suppose would call themselves ladies, got into a tramcar, by which I was also a passenger, near the Parsi statue and rode down to near the Elphinstone High School where they intended to get down. When the car stopped there was a great rush towards the front and no doubt it would have taken a minute for the two superior persons to get out of the car after the others had quitted it. They, therefore, turned to the other end of the car and tried to get out at the wrong end. The conductor politely stopped them, when they remonstrated angrily with him. He had evidently a sense of duty and said that he had received orders which he could not disobey. The elegant females thereupon grew quite wild and among other choice epithets, called the man a 'swine.' The number of the conductor was 53. He made no protest against the wild abuse. This instance should be weighed against those in which superior persons are insulted by "these natives."—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 3.

According to the opinions of the majority of the leading firms in Rangoon the new Budget as framed will not affect the trade much.

The "Rangoon Gazette" in the course of a leading article says:—Increased taxation covers a very wide field. General increase of import duties is one of the most convenient methods of raising additional revenue. No new staff is necessary, dislocation to trade caused thereby will not be serious. Taxation will reach almost every class and will certainly reach classes who at present practically escape most other forms of taxation.

The "Rangoon Times" says:—As a whole the Budget has been framed on lines which will not cause undue hardship on the poorer classes of people. It is certainly not heroic or disturbing and so far as Burma is specially concerned it discloses no serious ground of complaint beyond general increase in the cost of living which it involves and which Burma must be prepared to undertake as a part of the common burden of the Empire especially in war time.

LAHORE, March 3.

Commenting on the Budget the "Punjabee" says:—We may say in a general way that many of the proposals will in the special circumstances of the year command a general approval. There will, however, be a feeling of universal disappointment that the Government have neither removed the obnoxious excise duty on indigenous cotton goods nor increased the duty on imported cotton goods.

The "Tribune" says:—We have nothing to say against the rates of duty proposed in the case of arms, liquors and tobacco and silver manufacture. Tea and jute have also been justly taxed and the public appreciate the decision of the Government on that point But the same cannot be said of the salt tax, which, though small, hurts the poor consumer much more than most officials are aware. While recognising that the Government have shown great judgment in formulating these proposals, we consider them open to serious criticism, both for refusing to levy an export duty on wheat, rice, oil seeds, hides and such other products and for allowing themselves to be dictated to by Lancashire in not subjecting cotton goods and cotton yarn even to the general import tariff of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

MADRAS, March 3.

Commenting on the Budget the "Hindu" says:—We cannot but express our regret that the poor man's commodity, salt, should have been chosen for enhanced taxation. The question why in the general revision of tariffs that of imposing an increased duty on cotton manufactures has not been thought of, is a legitimate one which, however, we find has already engaged the attention of Lord Hardinge's Government.

Referring to the exemption of cotton from an import duty the "Madras Mail" writes:—It is not to be suppoed this decision will be popular out here. But it is, we think, clear that any proposals which would threaten British exports would at the present time be embarrassing and provoke a sharpness of feeling which would certainly complicate the ultimate settlement of these and other matters.

The "Indian Patriot" is surprised at cotton being not subjected to duty and says if English manufacturers at this time would not recognise India's interest they are not likely to do so when they have less reason to value the assistance of India.

The "Madras Times" says:—We should have preferred to see the salt tax gradually diminished out of existence altogether in accordance with honourable principles of taxation.

"New India" says:—There will be difference of opinion as to the severity of the taxes, but on the whole the proposals will meet with general approval.

OUR EXTRAVAGANT HABITS.

"Our extravagant habits are still helping the enemy," says Mr. Arnold Bennett in the "Daily News." "We have up to now done prctically nothing towards chastening ourselves except what circumstances have compelled us individually to do. We are wondrous over economy in education, museums and the provision of free meals for poor school-children. But the West End of London remains a marvellous spectacle of luxury.

"The Italian manager of a hotel-restaurant at which you have to secure seats in advance, as you take measures to secure seats in paradise, said to me the other day in accents of sincere admiration: "You English are tremendous. There is nobody like you. You have the money, and you know you can keep the Germans waiting. We are doing better here than in peace time. You order just what you feel like having. You don't inquire the prices. You don't look at the bill. You just pay. You are tremendous—tre-mendous!"

"He thought he was praising us. It appears now that some of our luxuries are to be stopped. But whether they are to be stopped in the right manner, whether pains are to be taken to distinguish between luxuries and non-luxuries—is doubtful."

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D. 26

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SPECIE BANK SUIT.

(Continued from page 6.)

this allegation, though it has been discovered in the course of the hearing that Chunilal in his correspondence with London twice referred to a syndicate, either in being or to be brought into existence. It may have been that pressed by someone concerning the rumours, that he was speculating in silver he passed the matter over by saying that it was a syndicate and not he who was operating in the silver market. The petitioner himself refuted the allegation and it was stoutly denied by the Bank's Counsel in the proceedings before Davar J., on the 22nd November 1913. Unfortunately as it has turned out, the idea of the existence of a syndicate having since been suggested could not be got rid of. When a cursory inspection of the silver account showed that many accounts in the name of various persons as a matter of fact constituted only one account relating to vast transactions in silver, the liquidator hesitated before giving up the chance of being able to recover some of the losses from those persons. In his petition for leave to sue the 4th defendant he distinctly asserted that there had been a syndicate and because the 4th defendant had a genuine silver account in the name of Murlidhar Mohanlal, which had been made use of by Chunilal, as I have already explained, it was even alleged that the 4th defendant was a member of this syndicate. No doubt if this case had gone on the fact that Chunilal had on occasions referred to a syndicate would have been relied on by the 4th defendant as showing that there was a syndicate excluding himself however, but the plaintiff, by the time that the plaint was filed, had come to the conclusion that there was no syndicate and the evidence before me shows that there was no syndicate and that there never had been one.

The connections of the firm of Manoredas with the Bank would have been made clear by the evidence of their surviving adult partner Purshotam and their Munim Maneklal.

The firm no doubt did a certain amount of business in silver and probably for this reason Chunilal secured the aid of Hargovind the senior partner, in order to conceal his own dealings. It will be remembered that in 1908 and 1909 the amounts relating to very large transactions in silver were kept in an impersonal name and were certainly the transactions of the Bank. On the 21st February 1910 the account of N. Manoredas Silver Bars was first opened in the Loan Ledger with a debit item of 15,81,000. There is a document written by the Bank to make it appear that this was a loan to N. Manoredas but this sum was the price of the silver purchased some time previously by the Bank under a contract, and it does not appear in the books of N. Manoredas. The account of N. Manoredas went on until July, 1911, and during this period Hargovind and his servants signed many vouchers and promissory notes in order to support the appearance of the account in the name of the firm. But it is now proved that Hargovind acted only as agent of the Bank in disposing of ready silver and settling of differences at the monthly settlements. The accounts which he rendered monthly to Chunilal have been found among the Bank's papers and also daily reports regarding the silver in hand. Several of these accounts have been put in and it is clear that for many months in 1910 he was being paid for his services at the rate of Rs. 1,200 per month which was deducted from the proceeds of the silver sold, the nett proceeds being credited to the account of N. Manoredas and that there was no voucher and no entries for such payments. Amongst the books of the bank was found a file of promissory notes given to secure advances from other banks and firms. Many of these were signed by Chunilal in the ordinary course as Managing Director but there were many also signed by N. Manoredas. It was suggested that these were for loans made to N. Manoredas but the file evidently contained only notes for loans to the Specie Bank and the form of N. Manoredas was ready to sign whatever Chunilal required to cloak his transactions. The account of N. Manoredas was practically closed in July, 1911, and Chunilal's transactions were contained again in an impersonal account called the proceeds of silver sold; until the end of the year, when the debit balance was concealed in the account of Moorlidhar Mohanlal. In January, 1912, the notorious M. Nanabhoy's account was opened in the Loan Ledger and was transferred to a special ledger of its own. On the 1st July, Maneklal Nanabhoy at one time supposed to have been one of the imaginary syndicate has given evidence. He did a small business in safes and beyond being an acquaintance of Chunilal had nothing whatever to do with the bank. He knew nothing of this account and never signed any vouchers in support of it. It has been suggested that this ledger was kept secretly by Chunilal but that has been absolutely disproved. It was kept among the other ledgers and was written up from time to time by various clerks, only it was more convenient for Chunilal to have the account in a ledger by itself. At one time the name of M. Nanabhoy was used by one of the directors to conceal the fact that he was borrowing from the bank. Besides the partners in the firm of N. Manoredas, there were partners in the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand, Chhotalal Naginchand and Sahalchand Damodar who apparently were willing to accommodate Chunilal by signing promissory notes to support the sums which were taken out of the silver account from time to time and debited to their names. I may also refer to the evidence of Hiralal Motiram who at the time of the failure was Assistant Manager or assistant to the Managing Director. No doubt he was in the confidence of Chunilal and knew throughout that the transactions in silver were controlled by Chunilal. He made a statement to the provisional liquidator who took charge of the bank when the petition was admitted which was taken down by Mr. Dinshaw, solicitor. The liquidator was not, I regret to say, informed about this statement, and was not aware or its existence until counsel for the 4th defendant referred to it while cross-examining Hiralal when I directed that it should be produced. Hiralal would not admit that Mr. Dinshaw had correctly taken down what he said to the provisional liquidator, but I have no doubt the writing correctly represents what Hiralal said and that Hiralal then gave a correct account of the nature of Chunilal's silver transactions.

NEGLIGIBLE CONTROL.

I have now disclosed the manner in which Chunilal recorded in the bank's books his transactions in silver, and it is not difficult to point out that they were not brought to the notice of shareholders until the crash came because it was to appear that the monies spent in purchasing silver were loans to the bank's customers and included under the general heading of demand loans in the bank's books. There was nothing ultra vires in these transactions. The bank had power under the memorandum to buy and sell and deal in bullion and specie; but it was never contemplated that the greater part of the resources and credit of the bank should be employed in an attempt to cover the silver market. Chunilal did not grasp the magnitude of the venture on which he had embarked, but if by some freak of fortune the market had gone in his favour and he had been able to close his silver account with a large profit, the shareholders would no doubt have thankfully pocketed their dividends and asked him to try again.

The business of the Bank was to be carried on and managed by the Secretary and Managing Director subject to the control of the Board.

The directors could appoint one Colleague as Managing Director for working the business of the Bank.

It is not necessary to say much about the control exercised by the directors. Though there are some traces of it in the minutes of the Board's proceedings at the commencement of the Bank's history, it soon disappeared, and the Directors confined their labours to recording what the Managing Director placed before them. No doubt there were daily committees of two Directors who were expected to examine certain of the Bank's books, and if those Directors had had any knowledge of accounts and had known what books to look at and how to examine them, they would soon have discovered what was going on, but evidently the daily examination was of the most perfunctory and useless description, but even allowing for the fact that the control of the Directors over the Managing Director was negligible there should have been two sets of officials in the Bank to protect the interests of the shareholders, the senior employees and the Auditors. As regards the first Chunilal took care from the beginning that the senior employees should be his own, even absolutely untrained for responsible work; and they served him faithfully. If there had been one independant person among the three senior employees Chunilal would not have continued to manipulate the books as he did.

UNDERPAID AUDITORS.

As regards the Auditors they were grossly underpaid by the shareholders, with the result that they had only time to examine such books as Chunilal chose to show them. The vouchers were never checked at all and the Auditors did little more beyond checking the ledger balances with the balances in the draft balance sheet. Therefore any account which Chunilal directed to be closed before the end of the half year by transfer entries was never seen by the auditors and as the special M. Nanabhoy ledger was so closed it was never called for by the auditors. I was actually told that there was a custom in Bombay that accounts closed at on before the end of the half year were never audited. No doubt that would be the result if the auditors contented themselves with merely checking ledger balances, but I have always understood that a proper audit commences by the vouchers being checked with the day book and cash book. The public have had no lack of warning. More than six years ago when I had to deal with the Companies which had been brought to grief by the frauds of Dwarkadas Dharamsey and it was pointed out that an audit by honest and independent auditors would have rendered these frauds impossible, the seeds of disaster to the present Bank were being sown. The balance sheets of those companies appeared all right on paper, the assets were equal to the liabilities. The shareholders were satisfied with the figures until they were forced to grasp the fact that figures by themselves mean nothing. The lesson was soon forgotten, any balance sheet was good enough for the Bank's shareholders provided that the figures on the right hand side representing assets, were in excess of those representing liabilities, with the result that they have lost their capital and have been force! to contribute an equal amount towards paying the creditors.

WINDOW DRESSING.

There are two matters I should like to draw attention to with reference to the balance sheets. One deals with the presistent evasion by the Directors of the provisions of the Companies Act 1882 which requires sums due by Directors to be shown separately. Many directors were borrowing large sums from the Bank, yet in no single instance was any such loan declared. The words "or it" always stood against the item sums due by a Director. It was considered that as long as the account was in somebody else's name there was no necessity to declare that a director was interested in it. That is not correct.

The other deals with an objectionable practice called, I believe, window dressing which was examined in the liquidation of the Credit Bank. He said that it was a common practice amongst banks but whether that be so or not it remains objectionable. In every half-yearly balance sheet a very large sum appears under the item cash with banks and cash in hand. The uninitiated are under the impression that owing to the extent of the liquid resources the bank's position is extremely good. But turn to the general balances placed before the Directors at their weekly meetings and these liquid resources have disappeared. The bank is working on a very exiguous cash balance. The bank's accountant explained the mystery just before the end of the half year. Certain securities lodged with the bank to cover the loans to its customers were pledged with one or more other banks to obtain a few days credit for so many lakhs for a small consideration. After the half year the securities were returned and the entries were reversed. There can be only one object in this procedure and that is to deceive the shareholders and the public If there can possibly be any legitimate object then let the auditors explain how the item of cash at banks is created.

There can be little doubt that if Chunilal were alive he would be legally responsible at least for the silver losses of the bank. There must be a decree against the 8th defendant as the administrator of his estate for Rs. 1,22,000 and costs.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1353-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K. & Co, Part Heard.

340-15.—Amin and D. Dwarkadas Gokaldas, Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vaishna and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

819-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervaku alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

112-15.—Edg G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

131-14.—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai, & anr, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Edg G W & Co, S M B & Co.

536-14.—Edg G W & Co, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, a firm, v. The Bombay Steam Navign Co, Ld, Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for disposal.

List A (Attorneys).

760-08.—Daphtary F & D, Jugabhai Maganlal, & anr, v. Bai Ganga, &.ors, 17-2-16.

282-14.—Payne & Co, Ishwardas Ichharam Mashruwalla, & ors, v. Harjimal & Sons, a firm, 18-2-16.

666-13.—Ardesir H D & Co, Syed Gulam Mahomed Refai, v. Mahomed Miya Khalil, & ors, 21-2-16.

859-12.—Maneckl al & Co, Haji Gulam Hoosein Haji Musa, v. Haji Seedick Haji Sumar, & ors, Raghavaya N & Co, 23-2-16.

T & I J In Re the Administrator Generals Act III of 1913.—Little & Co, In Re Estate of John Howard, Deceased, v. The Administrator General of Bombay, Petitioner, Notice.

1294-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Dhunjishaw Merwanji Contractor, v. Perozshaw Jamaaji, Patel, & ors, Ardeshir H D & Co, 29-2-16.

1010-15.—Malvi H M & R, Motilal Agiaram, v. Laduram Dhauraj, Motichand & D, 29-2-16.

List B (Counsel).

M J 10-16.—Payne & Co, Constance Eveline Gordon, v. Francis Frederick Gordon, Crawford B & Co, 28-2-16.

In Re Bill of Costs of Messrs Pandia & Co.—Malvi H M & R, In Re Deeds of Covenant Bond and Conveyance of Immoveable property at Ghatkooper, v. Messrs Pandia & Co, Applicants, Pandia & Co, 29-2-16.

982-14.—Shroff D & D, Kisondas Damodhardas, & ors, v. Dhirajlal Damodhardas, & ors, Payne & Co, 29-2-16.

O S 185-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Aishabibi alias Bavbibi, v. Aishabibi alias Baribib, & ors, Jehangir S M & H, Little & Co, 17-2-16.

For Consent Decree (In Court).

602-15.—Mulla and M, Shankarlal Parbhuram, v. Vishwanath Parbhuram Vaid, & ors, Bhai K & G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & G, Part Heard.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & ors, v. Purshotam Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit V and P.

83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & anr, Mehta D & L.

1513-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji, v. Bai Manibai, widow, & ors, Bhimji & Co.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D & L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Oodhomji Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

959-15.—Amin & Desai, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

1357-14.—J A Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza, v. Pascoal Salvadar Nunis, Mulla & M.

S C CT 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & S, Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden and ors, v. Bai Samaratbai, widow. Khanderao L & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M, Bai Samaratbai, widow, v. Kaikhushru Behramji Mehta and ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswaree and ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Razak GBeig and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

EXCEPTIONAL MEN.

"The exceptional men always crowd mankind out of history, and that is why we forget from generation to generation what war is," says Rebecca West in the "Atlantic Monthly."

"We think of Napoleon staining the snows of Europe with his victories, and we forget the thousands of little French towns, their squares and market-places pensive with bereavement, that waited till he might be replete with triumph and return.

"We think of a red-coated England charging on the field of Waterloo, and we forget that a ragged England was sweating out its life and the freedom of its class in the factories to make the wealth that paid our way to victory.

"And now we are blinded by the glories of Flanders and the Dardanelles, and do not see that old things are rotting and new things are being born beneath our feet. Because men are dying to maintain their national life we do not notice that this national life is changing as quickly as they die."

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D. 25

THE SAMSON CASE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Mr. D. J. Samson, an assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with receiving bribes. The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Velinker, with Messrs. Kotwal and Erulker, defended the accused.

Bhawanji Tala, examined by the Hon. Mr. Nicholson, said he had entered into no conspiracy to bring a charge of bribery against the accused. He paid Rs. 50 to the accused on the 27th January 1913.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said he had paid Rs. 50 to the accused because the latter told him he would get the plot which he wanted only when he paid the money.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

Mr. Velinker: When, you say, you gave the money, did you give it as a bribe?

Witness: No.

Did you think you were doing anything wrong when you gave the money?—No.

Continuing, the witness said he spoke to Ratansi about the payment of the money. He did not tell him that the money was to be paid as a bribe nor did Ratansi tell him anything of the kind. He paid the money on the 27th January 1913 and made the entry the next day. When he gave his evidence before the Court on Wednesday he had no doubt that he had paid the money on Vad 5. He had been to the accused's house twice. He went with Ratansi to the accused's house five or six days before the money was paid. At the interview, witness, Ratansi and the accused were present. The accused said he would take Rs. 200, otherwise he would not give him the plot. Witness told him he was a poor man and could not afford so much, whereupon the accused repeated he would give him the plot if he gave him Rs. 200, otherwise he would not. He had known the accused before the night as the latter used to come to the plots. He had then spoken to him that he wanted the plot and asked him whether he would be able to give to him. The money was paid on *Posh vad* five and he made the entry the following day. When he was first examined before Mr. Aston, he produced the fair cash book and subsequently he produced the rough cash book on being asked to do so by the accused's counsel. Rs. 62 were paid to the Improvement Trust as deposit for the land. He did not pay that amount of the deposit on the same day that he paid Rs. 50 to the accused. He did not remember if he said before Mr. Aston that he had paid Rs. 50 as a bribe to the accused. If he said that on that occasion it would not be true.

The further hearing was adjourned.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Miss Gulbai R. Wadia and her brother had preferred charges of insult, assault, mischief and trespass against Mr. P. D. Lam, a Parsi and Zarin Gazin, a Pathan. Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga and Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants, while Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

The Magistrate, delivering his decision, said it was not at all necessary for the Court to enter into the details of the evidence of each of the witnesses. He found from the evidence that the case for the prosecution was rue. The evidence of the two witnesses, Mr. Ratanji Wadia and Mr. Sorabji R. Bottlewalla, who were both respectable gentlemen, had satisfied the Magistrate that the behaviour of the first accused towards the two complainants had become intolerable and that it was only for the purpose of getting away from his neighbourhood at any cost that the complainants had given him an apology in order to obtain a premature termination of their four years' lease. It also appeared to the Magistrate that the first accused sought the company of the complainant Gulbai more frequently than she desired and when he was told to stop his visits he took umbrage and began to annoy the complainants. Mr. Bedbrook was making an honest mistake when he said that the first accused was with him all the time from 7-45 to 10-15 p.m. on the evening in question. The Magistrate convicted both the accused. He fined the first accused Rs. 25. He sentenced the second accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default to fifteen days' further imprisonment with hard labour. The Magistrate observed with regard to the second accused that a sentence of fine only to him would be a matter of no consequence as the fine would have to come out of the pocket of his master.

INFRINGEMENT OF PRESS ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Putwardhan of the C.I.D. charged Mr. H. S. De Souza, keeper of the A. Luz printing press, with infringing the Press Act by getting a weekly paper, called "A Luz" printed in a different press than the press mentioned in his declaration. It was alleged that between the 1st and 29th January the paper was printed at the Carnatic Press, though the imprint showed that it was printed in A Luz press. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 75. The accused was further charged with failing to deliver two copies of the paper between the two dates to the Oriental Translator to Government. He was fined Rs. 3.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Asung Ah, a Chinaman, with possessing three "tolas" of opium without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Null Bazaar on Thursday, when he was found to be in possession of the opium. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat. B 25

VICTORIA DRIVER V SOLDIERS

SECOND ACCUSED FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Vali Alimahomed, a hack victoria driver, charged Privates F. W. Paterson, J. H. Heath and C. R. French, Territorials attached to the Devonshire Regiment, with causing mischief and with abetment.

Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Blunt defended the accused.

The facts of the case have been reported. It was alleged that on the evening of the 21st January while the complainant was waiting outside Watson's Hotel for a fare who had gone in, the three accused came up. The second accused sat on the coach-box near the driver and the other two in the gharry. The complainant told the second accused that the gharry had been engaged, but the latter pushed him down from the box and began to drive. The complainant seized the reins and the accused got down to assault him. He thereupon ran into the hotel and complained to his fare, but as the latter did not give heed to him he appealed to Mr. B. G. Horniman and a friend, who were there. Mr. Horniman came out and remonstrated with the first accused, and they all left the gharry. But on Mr. Horniman going back into the hotel, the second accused again got on the box and began to drive. The complainant seized the reins, but the first and third accused pulled him. His coat was torn and he let go the reins. The second accused drove the gharry, followed by the third accused with the whip in his hand. The first accused remained standing on the pavement near the hotel. On hearing the noise Mr. Horniman again came out and with the help of military patrols got the first accused's name The gharry was subsequently found near the Bombay Club with its shafts broken and one of the horse's legs caught in the front wheel.

THE ACCUSED'S VERSION.

The defence was that about nine o'clock the second and third accused drove in a victoria to the Temple Bar Restaurant, paid off the driver and asked him to wait. The first accused then came in and they had a small glass of beer. After a few minutes they came out, and as the second and third accused had to return to the barracks at Colaba by quarter to ten o'clock and as the gharry was not there, the second accused went to fetch it. He went across the road and seeing the complainant's gharry got into it and told him that he wanted to go to Colaba. The complainant said: "Nai Saheb, ordered." So he got out of the gharry and then on to the box. Although he did not threaten him, the complainant dropped the reins on the splash board. The accused took them up and the whip, and started to drive the gharry. He had driven about twenty yards, when the first accused, who had a pass to stop out till midnight and who had left the third accused at the Temple Bar Restaurant for a stroll, came up and stopped the gharry by catching hold of the reins. The gharrywalla then came up and at once undid the reins from the bit. The second accused jumped off the box and as everything seemed all right he left, picked up a gharry and went straight back to Colaba. As to the first accused, he was stopped by two R. G. A. police as Mr. Horniman had alleged that he was drunk and his name and number were taken. The third accused returned to Colaba direct from the Temple Bar as the second accused failed to return with a gharry.

All the accused denied having been drunk and called evidence to prove this statement and to show that the second and third accused returned to the barracks by 9-45 p.m. Complainant fixed the time of the occurrence at 10-10 p.m. Mr. Horniman said it was about 9-30 and another witness, a waiter at Watson's said it was about 9 o'clock.

The Magistrate on the evidence gave the first and third accused the benefit of a doubt in his mind and acquitted them. He convicted the second accused, who, the Magistrate observed, had on his own admission got on to the coach-box which he had no business to do. That action showed his frame of wind, and the evidence regarding his subsequent proceedings was sufficient to justify his conviction. He fined the accused Rs. 45 and ordered Rs. 30 out of the amount to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

LORD ROSEBERY'S FEAR.

WHAT PREMATURE PEACE WOULD MEAN

"My only fear is that when successes begin there may be some weak-minded cry in this country for a premature peace. I hope that no man will lend any support to such a false and misleading policy," said Lord Rosebery at Edinburgh on Saturday, January 29.

"A premature peace," he proceeded, "means a short peace, and a war that will be even worse than this to follow. Therefore, let all of us unite in the resolve that while no exertion should be wanting on our part to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion and the Prussian bloodthirsty tyrants to their knees, yet, on the other hand, not a finger will be raised to accelerate peace before it is justly due." (Cheers.)

RUSSIA'S WARLIKE RACES.

FINE FIGHTING MATERIAL.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent who was with one of the Russian Armies in Galicia writing on January 20, says:—

I have been for nine days among the troops under the command of a general who is one of the foremost and most active leaders of the Russian Armies, and who, in appearance and manner, reminds me very much of Lord Robrts. I had an opportunity to visit the scenes of recent encounters and went into some of the newly won trenches, where I conversed with a number of our brave Allies. They are in the best of spirits. I found the Army well provided in essentials. This means much in a country where the mud is the most terrible I have ever seen. It is a beautiful land, full of interest to the archaeologist and the lover of nature, but dreadful beyond imagination to the transport service. In the course of my trips I have repeatedly crossed and recrossed the Dniester, the Strypa, and the numerous other streams which furrow this country. Here on many a lofty crag still perch the ruined towers of Turkish fortresses. Historical reminiscences of the many and varied fortunes of Galicia are visible on every side. Dress, language, manners, and native population alone afford unchanging evidence that Galicia was once the cradle of the Russian race. The Little Russians in our Army converse in their own dialect with the Ruthenes, and even the Great Russians are able to do so after a little practice.

I had the honour of inspecting the Crimean Horse, of which the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna is honorary colonel. This is a regular cavalry regiment, but, unlike the others, derives its complement from one particular race and district—namely, the Crimean Tartars, who form also one-third of its officers, and who are stationed at Livadia, Simferopol, and Bakchisarai, some of the loveliest spots on earth. Since the war broke out they have been continuously employed under the most trying conditions. Even to the untrained eye of the civilian, it was quite evident that the squadron drill executed in my presence was a first-class performance, yet I am told that the regiment has had no time or opportunity for such training since the war began. The men are hard as nails, and the horses look an extremely serviceable lot, thoroughly seasoned.

TROOPS FROM FAR MANCHURIA.

When the exigencies of the war called for the employment of all the available forces of the Empire, the War Office bethought itself of the splendid material remaining in Manchuria guarding the railway and the frontier. From this force, resembling somewhat our Canadian Frontier Police, were raised a number of foot and horse regiments and batteries bearing the appellation Zaamursky—*i.e.*, Trans-Amurian. I devoted two days to making the acquaintance of their infantry. The machine-gun section still contained some hardy Mongolian ponies, which have come with them from the Far East. One regiment had doubled its quota of Maxims by taking a large number from the enemy.

Austrian prisoners in this sector relate that the enemy particularly dreads the proximity of the Kuban "Plasoon" battalions. It was my good fortune to see these units at work, and at their best. Their origin is not unlike that of our Ansacs. The descendants of the hardy Cossack pioneers of the Kuban colony, they have come to fight the Empire's battles at home. "Plastoons," or stalkers, so called from their ability to crawl up, surprise, and overwhelm superior forces of the enemy, existed centuries ago in the Cossack armies of the Dnieper. The Kuban Plastoons have upheld and even surpassed the traditions of their forefathers.

I have seen several thousands of these Plastoons. Their appearance is extremely picturesque, thanks to their Caucasian dress. All of them wear shaggy bonnets of sheepskin, dyed a reddish hue, which gives to the casual observer a misleading impression of savagery. The Plastoons are the bravest and midlest of men. No single Plastoon has ever been taken prisoner, whilst they themselves have captured tens of thousands.

From the lips of their veteran brigadier, whom the Plastoons affectionately style "Batko" (Grandad), and at whose bidding they cheerfully march to death or victory, I learnt that there are less than 1 per cent. of illiterates among his men. The high standard of education among the Kuban Cossacks, coupled with their military training from infancy, yields splendid results. Their trenches are excellent, although they are little inclined towards trench warfare. Entirely disregarding danger, the men lined the rifle platforms so as to enable the British visitor to pass comfortably. Their shaggy bonnets being clearly visible from the Austrian trenches a few hundred yards distant, we were treated to a display of rifle and shell fire. Later, among the men in reserve, the brigadier delivered an address in honour of the British Army and the British nation, to which the Plastoons gave the heartiest reponse. At his Headquarters the same evening General Guluga entertained me with a display of Cossack dances and songs.

THE CAUCASIAN NATIVE HORSE.

We have the vaguest idea of the composition of the Tsar's Armies, wrongly imagining that they form a vast grey mass, unrelieved by that diversity which lends interest and character. As a matter of fact, the Russian Army is quite as bright as ours in the variety of its parts. After two days with the Plastoons I spent two days with the Caucasian native horse division, consisting of six regiments representing tribes inhabiting the Caucasus. They recall some of the finest corps of the Indian Army. Many Mahomedans are serving in the ranks, and, like our Indian troops, all are volunteers. Although still having the characteristics of irregular horsemen, the native division is under excellent officers, bearing great names in Russian history, and it has not only accomplished most gallant exploits on the battlefield, but has made great progress in cavalry training.

In the trenches and subsequently in their

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

hospitable messes the Tartar and Chechen regiments have given repeated evidences of the cordial feelings of the native division towards the Allies. Before concluding this message I should like to state that it has been my privilege to relate to the officers and men of the various corps which I visited what Great Britain has done and is doing for the common cause. Everywhere I met with the heartiest response. From the commanding officers to the privates, all wish to assure the Allies in the West that the Russian Army appreciates their gallant work, and is as determined as ever to fight to a victorious finish.

CAPTURED M.P.S STORY

CAPT. WILSON'S ADVENTURE WITH A SUBMARINE.

THREW HIS DISPATCHES INTO THE SEA.

Captain A. Stanley Wilson, M.P., who was captured by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean while travelling on a Greek steamer to London with dispatches, has sent an interesting letter to his sister, Miss Muriel Wilson, describing his experiences. Writing under date December 12, he says:—

I should like to write you some kind of account of my adventures of the last two weeks. Fortunately I have a companion in misfortune, an extremely nice man, in Colonel Napier, who, luckily, speaks German very well.

Now, for my story, which, of course, I have to be careful in writing.

I left London on November 21 with orders to go to——and hand over my dispatches there to the admiral. All went well till I arrived at——at about 1 o'clock on November 24, I was to catch the boat that night.

At Messina I was told that the railway was completely broken between Catania and Syracuse. I was held up for six days at Messina, not being able to find any way through——for anywhere else, as all sailings seemed to be suspended owing to the submarine activities, and I finally received a wire instructing me to proceed by next boat to Athens or Malta.

The next day, alas, the Greek boat left which conveyed me to Athens. I had a very pleasant journey, in company with Walter Harris, who has lived many years at Tangier, and was going for the "Times" to Athens.

FIRED AT BY SUBMARINE.

I spent one very interesting day in Athens, as the crisis was then at its highest. Then took, the next day (December 3) a Greek boat for Messina. We passed Patras in the night, and next morning found ourselves well in sight of Greece. A lovely day, and quite calm.

At about 4.30 p.m., after a cup of tea, I had just laid down in my cabin for a few minutes when I heard a shot fired a long way off. I sprang out of my cabin and found people rushing down saying that a submarine had fired a shot across our bows.

Of course we stopped, and it took about seven minutes for the submarine to come up to us. You can imagine what my feelings were.

My first duty was to make my dispatches secure, which I did, and I am afraid it involved the Christmas present of the Athens Minister's Staff going into the sea.

The submarine came alongside. It was a fine boat, flying the Austrian colours.

The captain, with a list of passengers, was ordered on board. My heart sank lower and lower.

In a few minutes the submarine captain ordered Colonel Napier, Dr. Finlay, and myself to go aboard. There was, of course, no hope for us, but Dr. Finlay was allowed to return, as he was Red Cross.

They allowed us to go back and get our luggage, though in the excitement of the moment I forgot some things I would have liked.

When we got back to the submarine we were taken down to the cabin, where we were very well treated. We spent two days and nights on the submarine, and had an exciting time. The officers gave up to us two berths, and we shared their food. They all spoke a certain amount of English.

We had a fight with a patrol boat on the way up, the colonel and I sitting in the cabin and hearing the guns going, and not knowing what might happen.

It was rather difficult to hope for the success of the Allies' boat, as it would have involved our end.

The first night we spent some hours under water, and the next night we were down for twelve hours.

In the afternoon of the first day we were told by the officers that they had sighted a cruiser. We submerged, but the officer told us that through the periscope they saw the cruiser torpedoed by another submarine. This was on December 5.

Next day we were near our destination, and at eight o'clock we were allowed on deck. We found we were being escorted by three destroyers.

ALLIES' SUBMARINE ATTACK.

They were just in front of us, and we were close in to the land, when suddenly, amidst a scene of wild excitement, the periscope of a submarine was seen and a torpedo going straight at the destroyers. It just missed.

In a second the destroyers were all firing as hard as they could, but the submarine submerged very quickly. I could not help admiring the way our captain managed his boat in the face of grave danger. He was a man of very strong character, ready to fight anything that came in his way, and I —afraid he has done much damage to our shipping.

We were landed and interrogated, and then placed for two days in a fortress. The officers were all very nice to us, and endeavoured to make us as comfortable as possible, but nothing could make up for the loss of liberty.

We found in the fortress two French submarine officers who had been captured the day before. Their boat ran ashore in a fog. They landed on a small island and tried to defend their boat from the Austrians.

They prevented them from getting it, and the Austrians were obliged to destroy it. The French had two men killed and one or two wounded.

On December 8 we left the fortress in the early morning and went by train, passing through Sarajevo and Budapest, arriving at Vienna after travelling two nights and three days.

Our journey was not very uncomfortable. We were accompanied by one of the officers of the submarine which caught us; also we had the honour of two gendarmes to look after us and see we did not escape.

We expected to go straight on from here with our officer, but were told at the station that we had to part and that we were to stay in Vienna for a day or two. We dined with him at the station, and wished him good-bye, thanking him very sincerely for all his kindness.

FIVE NIGHTS IN PRISON.

Alas, we were then to find ourselves not so comfortable, as we are now residing in the ordinary prison, in a room that has been allotted to officer prisoners of war, fortunately we have it to ourselves but we are not allowed the liberties we have had up to the present, not even newspapers, which we have been allowed all the time, and Colonel Napier translates splendidly.

However, we conclude this is only for a day or two, and have not the slightest idea where we are going to. . . .

Yours affectionately,

A Stanley Wilson.

P.S.—I hope this letter will get through. It ought to, as I give no information of any importance.

In another postscript, dated December 15, Captain Wilson says: Just arrived at our permanent address after five nights in the prison in Germany. We are at Salserbad. The place is full of Russian officers. It may interest you to hear that the same submarine that captured us sank the Colenso (a Wilson liner), and I told the captain that it was adding insult to injury!

GENERAL GRIMSTON'S SUICIDE.

NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN TO ARMY IN INDIA.

Brigadier-General Sir Rollo Estouteville Grimston, an extra-Equerry to the King, who committed suicide by hanging himself from his bed in a London nursing home, was, it was stated at the inquest on February, 1 very disappointed at not being able to take part in the war.

Colonel Sylvester B. Grimston, who is in the Indian Army at present in France, said just before the war his brother contemplated retirement from the Army, but cancelled his resignation. Then, however, the Medical Board refused him a certificate to return to India, although he held an appointment in connection with the Imperial Service troops in India. He had no reason to suspect that his brother was mentally deranged, nor had he shown any suicidal tendency.

Mr. Horace St. Ledger Grimston, of Woking, half-brother to the General, said that the latter was a healthy man up to a year ago, but since had suffered from neurasthenia. He returned from India two years ago, and when witness met him at Marseilles he was very depressed, and said life was no good to him.

Dr. Wingfield, who had advised General Grimston to enter the nursing home, said his patient was in a bad nervous condition and had delusions about his general health and financial position. In reply to the Coroner he stated that his mind might have become unhinged at any moment.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

AFTER DINNER WAY TO FRIENDSHIP.

"Why people do certain things is easier to discover than why they do not," says "The Times." "This is especially true of social habits, which are in constant change through the adoption of the new and neglect or discontinuance of the old.

"Commentators on these matters are all agreed that their chief characteristic among the people who are supposed to set the fashion in our time is informality; a loosening of the bonds of etiquette, and the adoption of less formal and more spontaneous methods of intercourse.

"At this moment, especially, when the more elaborate forms of social entertainment are in abeyance, would it not be an advantage if some simple customs could be restored, or even introduced among people who have never used them? Take, for example, the custom of informal visiting in the evening after dinner. Just because people have ceased to 'entertain' (in the rather absurd technical sense of the word) is no reason why they should lose sight of their friends.

"What is the use of friendship without friendly intercourse? And although all kinds of merely vain and extravagant amusements are uncongenial and impossible in these days of war, there is all the more need for the comfort and help which come from the more real kinds of intercourse among those who are friends.

"In the ordinary course, if you want to see some ordinary friend, not on some specific business but just for the 'pleasure of his company,' you either have to ask him or be asked by him, to dinner. If your days are filled up, as at present they are pretty sure to be, there is no other time available for such purposes except the evening. How many houses are there in London, among all those at which you are in the habit of going to lunch or dinner, at which you would care to present yourself at about ten in the evening without notice or arrangement? People would simply wonder what you had come for, or assume that you had come on some very specific errand. They would think it very eccentric indeed of you to come just because you were lonely and wanted to.

"And yet, if intercourse with one's friends is to be real, is there not a need of just that kind of opportunity? There should certainly be something between losing sight of people altogether and formally advertising them that at a certain hour and place, a week or two hence, you are going to be glad to see them."

Take Zymola Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened.

B 24

THE PAPERS OF PAPEN.

ABUSE OF AMERICA AND PAYMENTS TO SPIES

KNOWLEDGE THAT WAR WAS CERTAIN

The Foreign Office has published, as a White Paper, a selection of the documents taken at Falmouth from Captain von Papen, the late German Military Attache at Washington. Thirty-one are printed, together with particulars respecting certain of Papen's mysterious financial transactions, and facsimiles of some cheques and counterfoils. Although the papers are not of such absorbing interest as the Archibald despatches, published last September, they throw fresh light on the German intrigues and on the attitude of the "hyphenateds" to the land of their adoption.

Personal letters to Papen are full of abuse of President Wilson and the Americans generally, and they complain bitterly of the "extraordinarily idiotic Yankee antagonism" with which Germany "has had to contend."

PRE-WAR KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

One document, from the Potsdam branch of a Berlin bank, establishes the fact that before July 25, 1914, Germany was feverishly preparing for war:

We have never before seen such preparations for war as are being made at present. German Government stock fell to-day 1 per cent.

Captain von Papen was in Mexico in July, and on the 29th he sent a cable to Captain Boy-Ed, who was at the German Embassy in Washington. He seems then to have known that war was certain, for one sentence of his cable ran:

On outbreak of war have intermediaries located by detective where Russian and French intelligent office.

From a correspondent signing himself "Filipino," who wrote on paper marked "Acting Great General Staff," and dated his letter from Berlin, September 29, 1914, Papen received instructions as to securing publicity for pro-German articles and information as to the progress of the war.

By a messenger named Edward Lyell Fox, who is understood to be connected with Wildman's magazine and news service Colonel H. Herwarth sent several messages from Berlin to Papen. His first was dated March 10, 1915. Mr. Fox would tell him, he wrote, "how shamefully dependent on England the United States would become; proforma, of course, he is neutral." The writer added that he was "frantically busy in the Press section."

On April 9, 1915, Bernhardi wrote from General Headquarters at Posen that "we have serious and difficult times to look forward to" (this letter has already been given in full.)

PRINCESS HATZFELD'S INNER KNOWLEDGE.

Prince Hatzfeld wrote to Papen to inform him that he had heard from his wife that "Bulgaria will cerainly come in on our side after the harvest at the end of August," and that she was "certain that Roumania will remain inactive."

There is one brief note from Dr. Dumba who on September 1, 1915, considered that all was well:

Things are going splendily in Russia. If only the Dardanelles hold out. Do you not also feel anxiety on that score? Everything has ended happily in Washington, and people already think they hear the bells of peace ringing! We have not got that length yet, but it just shows what a great effect is produced by good words and a light hand.

When Papen was ejected from America he agreed to take some letters back to Germany from his compatriots in New York, and one speaks of the Iron Cross having been sent to him: "He is ashamed to put it on, because he has not been under fire."

As farewells several German-Americans wrote to Papen what the American people call "steamer letters." One was from G. S. Vicereck, the editor of a pro-German paper: "In the future we shall use no restraint. I shall insist that the Administration give its reasons for your recall."

Among other papers is a letter from Dr. F. W. Meyer declaring that President Wilson had "talked a bit too big for those who blindly support him." Siedenburg consoled Papen with the reflection: "For the extraordinarily idiotic Yankee antagonism you will readily console yourself with a good German proverb, 'The greater your enemy, the greater hour honour.'" Ives wrote: "I shall come over by the first ship which leaves here after the war. Unfortunately there is no prospect of getting through before. Scarcely 1 per cent. have had any luck, with their attempts. The British search every corner of every ship."

In the annexes the White Paper gives particulars of several cheques issued by Papen between September 1, 1914, and December 21, 1915. As already stated, there were payments to Kuepferle, the spy, to Horn, who attempted to blow up the Vanceboro' bridge, and to Paul Konig, head of the Hamburg-American secret service in New York who was later arrested on a charge of conspiring to blow up the Wieland Canal.

INCOME TAX AND INDIAN TARIFF BILLS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 3.

The Select Committee on the Income-Tax Bill met yesterday and it is understood that their report is unanimous. The Select Committee on the Indian Tariff Bill meets to-day. These two measures which, it will be remembered, are to introduce the new taxation announced in the Financial Statement, will be considered at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 7th instant.

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THE NEW ENGLISHMAN.

AND THE NEW EDUCATION.

A few days ago Mr. Harold Spender was calling attention to a very significant fact indeed. The higher education in England, and more particularly the educational process of Oxford and Cambridge, which has been going on continuously since the Middle Ages is, writes Mr. H. G. Wells in the "Daily News," practically in a state of suspense. Oxford and Cambridge have stopped. They have stopped so completely that Mr. Spender can speculate whether they can ever pick up again and resume upon the old lines.

For my own part, as the father of two sons who are at present in mid-school, I hope with all my heart that they will not. I hope that the Oxford and Cambridge of unphilosophical classics and little-go Greek for everybody, don's mathematics, bad French, ignorance of all Europe except Switzerland, forensic exercises in the Union Debating Society, and cant about the Gothic the Oxford and Cambridge that turned boys full of life and hope and infinite possibility into barristers, politicians, mono-lingual diplomatists, bishops, schoolmasters, company directors, and remittance men, are even now dead. Quite recently I passed through Cambridge and, with the suggestions of Mr. Spender in my mind, I paused for a time to savour the atmosphere of the place. I realised that he had very greatly understated the facts of the case. He laid stress upon the fact that instead of the normal four thousand undergraduates or so there are now scarcely four hundred. But before I was fairly in Cambridge I realised that that gives no idea of the real cessation of English education. Of the first seven undergraduates I saw upon the Trumpington-road one was black, three were coloured and one of the remaining three was certainly not British, but, I should guess, Spanish American. And it isn't only the undergraduates who have gone. All the dons of military age and quality have gone too; all the vigorous teachers; there are no dons left except those who are too old or fat or too foolish to be of service—and, of course, since the Anglican clergy incite but do not fight, dons in holy orders. Buildings, libraries, empty laboratories, empty lecture theatres, vestiges, refugees and neutrals; that is Cambridge to-day.

There never was before, there never may be again, so wonderful an opportunity for a cleaning-up and sweeping-out of those two places, and for a profitable new start in British education.

THE OLD SYSTEM AND THE NEW.

The cessation of Oxford and Cambridge does not give the full measure of the present occasion. All the other British universities are in a like case. And the public schools have been practically swept clean of their senior boys. And not a tithe of any of this war class of public-school boys will ever go to the universities now, not a tithe of the war class of undergraduates will ever return. Between the new education and the old, there will be a break of two school generations. For the next thirty or forty years an exceptional class of men will play a leading part in British affairs, men who will have learnt more from reality and less from lectures than either the generations that preceded or the generations that will follow them the subalterns of the great war. Their experiences of need their sense of deficiencies, will certainly play a large part in the reconstitution of British education. *The stamp of the old system will not be on them.*

What sort of training should a university give to produce the ruling, directing, and leading men which it exists to produce? Upon that the country should make up its mind speedily. It is not a matter for to-morrow or the day after; it is necessary to decide now what it is we need and want, and to set to work revising the admission, and degree requirements and reconsructing all those systems of public examinations for the public services that necessarily dominate school and university teaching, before the universities and schools reassemble. If the rotten old things once get together again, the rotton old things will have a new lease of life. This is the hour for educational reconstruction.

CHARACTER AND CAPACITY.

Now surely the chief things we need in the education of our ruling class are these—First the selection and development of Character, then the selection and development of Capacity, and thirdly, the imparting of Knowledge upon broad and comprehensive lines, and the power of rapidly taking up and using such detailed knowledge as may be needed for special occasions. It is upon the first count that our public schools and universities have been most open to criticism. We have found our university-trained class under the fiery tests of this war a vacillating, evasive, temporising class of people, individualistic, ungenerous, lacking in initiative, and unable either to produce or obey vigorous leadership. On the whole, it is a matter for congratulation, it says wonderful things for our inherent natural qualities, that things have proved no worse than they are, considering the nature of the higher education under which we have suffered.

Consider in what that educational process has consisted. Its backbone has been the teaching of Latin by men who can read, write, and speak it rather worse than a third-rate Babu speaks English, and of Ancient Greek by teachers who at best half know this fine lost language. They do not expect any real mastery of either tongue by their students, and naturally therefore no real mystery is ever attained. The boys and young men just muff about at it for three times as long as would be needed to master completely both those tongues if they had "live" teachers, and so acquire habits of busy futility that haunts them throughout life. There are also sterile mathematical studies that never get from pedantry to practice. There is a pretence of studying philosophy based on Greek texts that neither teachers nor taught can read comfortably, and a certain amount of history. These have been the essentials of the more pretentious type of "higher education" available in Great Britain up to the present. Through all the most sensitive and receptive years of life our boys have had this training in "how not to get there" by men who have never "got here," and it would be difficult to imagine any curriculum more calculated to produce shirking incompetents. They have also, it happens, received a certain training in savoir faire through the collective necessities of school life, and a certain sharpening in the arts of advocacy through the debating society. Except for these latter helps, they have had to face the world with minds neither more braced, nor more trained, nor more informed than any "uneducated" man's.

MODERN LANGUAGE NEEDS.

The first condition we must lay down for the new education is that whatever is undertaken must be undertaken in grim earnest and done. It is ridiculous to talk about the "character-forming" value of any study that does not go through to an end. Greek must be dropped for the simple reason that we have practically no competent teachers, and because the sham of teaching it partially and pretentiously demoralises student and school alike. The pretence of our clergy and so forth to "know" Greek is one of the many corrupting lies in British intellectual life. English comic writers sneer at the Hindu who claimed to be a "failed B.A.," but what is the ordinary classical degree man of an English university but a "failed" Greek scholar? Latin, too, must be either reduced to the position of a study supplementary to English, brought up to an honest level of efficiency, or abandoned. French and German are governess languages; any intelligent boy or girl from a reasonably prosperous home ought to be able to read, write, and speak either before fifteen; they are to be taken by the way rather than regarded as a fundamental part of education. But there can be no doubt of the great educational value of some highly inflected and well-developed language *taught by men to whom it is a genuine means of expression.* Educational needs, and public necessity, point alike to the alternative of Russian or Hindustani to supply this sound training. If Great British means business after this war, if our country is to do its duty by the world, it will not stick at the petty expense of getting a few hundreds of good Russian and Hindu teachers into the country, and it will place Russian and Hindustani upon at least an equal footing with Greek in all its University and competitive examinations. Moreover, it will set a definite aim of application before its mathematical teaching. It will insist that as the first condition of character building, in all these things the student shall do what he ostenisibly sets out to do. It will grant no degree and no position for half accomplishment. It will not permit examinations to test whether a student has "done lessons" in, for example, mathematics or Russian; it will examine to see whether he can compute or whether he knows the language. And if he cannot stand the tests of oral achievement he and his teachers must stand aside. Our country is no longer in a position to tolerate the expensive production of half-baked minds and characters.

TO TALK LESS AND THINK MORE.

But languages and mathematics do not by any means round off the education of a man of the leading classes. The essence of education is philosophy; not the antiquated pretence of "reading" Plato and Aristotle, but the thorough and subtle discussion of those great questions of life that most exercise and strengthen the mind. A mind untrained in swift and adequate criticism is essentially an uneducated mind, though it has as many languages character thinks vaguely, a man of clear as a courier and as much computation as a bookie. We want our young men to talk less and think more; we want less debating society and more philosophy, fewer prizes for forensic ability and more for strength and vigour of analysis. The central seat of character is the mind. A man of weak character thinks vaguely, a man of clear intellectual decisions acts with precision and is free from vacillation.

Finally, as the third factor in education comes the handling and experience of knowledge, and of all knowledge that which is most accessible, most capable of being handled with the greatest variety of educational benefit, so as to include the criticism of evidence, the massing of facts, the exfraction and testing of generalisations, lies in the two groups of the biological sciences and the exact sciences. From either of these one may pass on to research or to technical applications leading directly to the public service. The biological sciences lead through psychology and sociology to the theory and practice of law, and to political life. They lead also to medical and agricultural administration. The exact sciences lead to the administrative work of industrialism, and general economics.

These are the broad, clear lines of our educational necessities, plain enough to see, so that every man who is not blinded by prejudice and self-interest can see them to-day. We have now before us a phase of opportunity that will never recur again. Now that the apostolic succession of muffing and pedagogic humbug is broken, and the entire system discredited, it seems incredible that it can ever again be reconstituted in its old seats upon the old lines. In these raw, harsh days of boundless opportunity, the opportunity of the new education is certainly the greatest of all.

Brigadier-General A. S. Cobbe, was among the passengers who arrived here yesterday morning from Europe by the P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Salsette.

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H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"
CALCUTTA, March 1915.
By the courtesy of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

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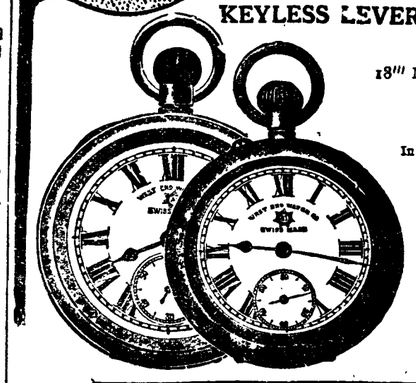

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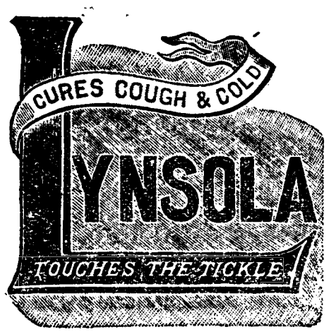

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CONFESSIONS OF TOLSTOY.

JOTTINGS FROM HIS DIARIES.

When Tolstoy died on November 20, 1910, he left all his literary property to his daughter and sole executrix, Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, says "The Times," but four years of litigation ensued, and it was not until last March that the ownership of the property, which included a number of unpublished manuscripts, was finally settled by the Russian Senate.

TOLSTOY'S DIARIES.

These manuscripts include Tolstoy's diaries, and the first volume of these, covering the years 1895-1899, has now been published in Moscow. No clues to the true mind and heart of Tolstoy could be more valuable than those contained in these diaries, of which the first instalment has now been edited by his friend, disciple, and fellow-worker, Chertkov.

From these disjointed jottings of his latter years may be gleaned innumerable straws, showing Tolstoy the man in a different aspect from Tolstoy the author of impassioned polemics or Tolstoy the master of microscopic and pitiless characterisation.

Both "The Times" and the "Daily Chronicle" publish long extracts from this Diary.

"According to the memoirs of one of his secretaries," says the "Chronicle," "Tolstoy was once asked during a walk by a companion to express an opinion upon feminism. His reply was: 'So long as I am alive. I shall not dare let my thoughts be known."

NON-RESISTANCE.

On the doctrine of non-resistance Tolstoy wrote:—

"Our world is governed by violence,—that is, by hatred. Therefore the majority of those who constitute 'society,' its dependent, weakly members—women, children, and the unintelligent—are reared by malignity and join the ranks of hatred. But if the world were governed by Reason and Love, then this majority would be reared in Love and would join its ranks. To this end Reason and Love must persistently assert their existence.

ABSORB EVIL.

"Non-resistance to evil is important, not only because man ought to act in this way for his own sake to realise the perfection of Love, but also because it is non-resistance alone which can put an end to evil, absorbing it, neutralising it, putting an end to its continuance—which is like the continuance of motion in a rebounding ball, if there be no force to absorb it. Christianity does not consist in actively creating Christianity, but in absorbing evil."

CHRISTIANITY AND DIGNITY.

In another passage he draws a distinction between strength and force:

"The most general opinion of Christianity, especially among those new followers of Nietzsche, is that it involves the renunciation of one's dignity, is meanness, subserviency. Quite the contrary. First of all, true Christianity demands the highest consciousness of one's dignity: a tremendous strength and resolution. Quite the contrary; the worshippers of strength must cringe before strength itself."

THE AUTHOR'S SOUL.

The high literary standing of women,—e.g., George Eliot, George Sand, etc.,—is admitted but explained away, and to a real extent, depreciated:—

"The chief thing in an artistic production is the author's soul. That is why amongst productions of average value those of women are better and more interesting. A woman on occasion speaks out her innermost soul, and that is what is wanted, for you see at once that her love is a real thing, although she makes you believe that it is something different.

"When an author writes we put our ear to his breast, listen and say, 'Draw in a breath; if there is anything hidden, we shall discover it.' Women do not know how to conceal. Men, on the contrary, having grasped the method of writing, immediately hide themselves behind their style, and the reader sees nothing but the stupidity of the writer. The most precious thing—soul—is invisible."

STUPID PEOPLE.

1897.—"One wonders on first thought why stupid people have such an imposing tone. But this is only right. Otherwise nobody would listen to them."

"Why is it that villains are always most keen supporters of despotism? Because under an ideal rule, which gives everybody according to his merits, they would fare very badly. Under a despotic rule, however, anything might happen."

"Why is it so agreeable to travel? Because that is the very emblem of life; life is a journey."

TRAVEL: FREEDOM: ARTISTS.

"Freedom is given to men to commit suicide if they so desire. The Lord does not want slaves in this life, but free workers. If one chooses to live, it means that one regards the conditions of work here as advantageous to oneself. In that case one must work conscientiously."

"Artists who possess but average genius always create something of average value, never anything very bad. But a recognised genius creates either real masterpieces or something exceedingly bad. Such are Shakespeare, Goethe, Beethoven, Bach, and others."

"It is not so disastrous or so harmful to lie to others as to lie to oneself: Lying to others is sometimes but an innocent game to satisfy one's vanity; but to lie to oneself is always a perversion of the truth, a step back, a neglecting of the demands of life."

"A man can lead a worldly life only by thinking himself infallible; neither can he lead a spiritual life unless he regards himself as a miserable sinner."

"The most precious thing in life is our good relation with other people. Good relations are not established through speech; on the contrary, they are spoiled by too much talking. You must speak little, especially with those with whom you wish to be on friendly terms."

"Nothing is so soothing to the heart as the recognition of one's faults, and nothing hardens it more than the belief in one's righteousness."

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1898.—"Immediately one begins to think about the future, one descends to mere chiromancy. If you are only patient enough this and that will happen. But that is madness! And it is bound to come, for to think about the future is the beginning of lunacy."

1899.—"There is no future. The future is made by us."

Again he writes:—

"All attempts to live on earth, and provide for oneself by one's own labours, are unsuccessful and cannot be successful in Russia, because a man of our education, in order to provide for his living, must compete with the peasant. The peasant fixes the prices, beating them down by his offers. He has been through generations fitted to lead a hard life of heavy work. We, on the other hand, are through generations fitted to lead a luxurious life and spend our time in idleness. It does not, however, follow that one must give up the idea of supporting oneself by one's own labours; but the results cannot be expected in the first generation."

WHAT FOR?

Here there is a note of pessimism. It is found again the same year:—

"I looked on the numerous sons of N——, how they stood there in their overcoats. He is bringing them up, making men of them. What for? You will say that you live as you live for your children's sake. Why do you bring up a generation of deceived slaves, who do not know what they live for, and drag out such a joyless existence?"

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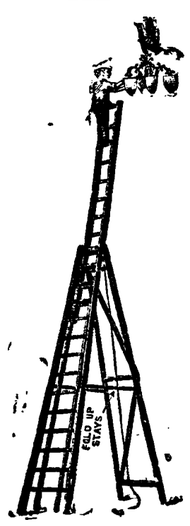

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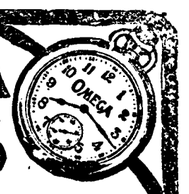

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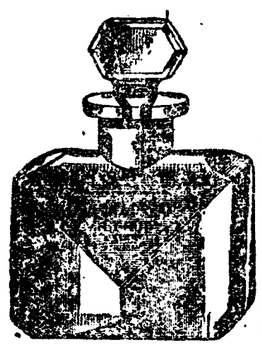

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